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Knox for Action on Bases; Big Toll in Nazi-Held Area; Oil Heat Outlook Is Better

The World's Day—February 27, 1943

Washington: Price of Soft Wheat Flour Upped

The OPA granted a 60-cent-a-barrel increase in prices of soft wheat flour and announced that a ceiling on the price of soft wheat would be set "approximately at market levels which prevailed in the middle of the week and are slightly higher than parity." Soft wheat flour is used largely for crackers, biscuits, and pastry.

Secretary Knox expressed the belief that the United States should undertake discussions with other powers now looking to the establishment of permanent military bases over the world needed for the country's protection. [Page 8.]

The House, 81 to 40, adopted a motion to bar use of any of a $4,000,000,000 allotment for the Maritime Commission to build naval auxiliaries, except through direct authorization from the Navy.

The War Labor Board upheld the arbitration award in the case of the New York Herald Tribune and the C. I. O. New York Newspaper Guild, thereby affirming its policy that selective pay increases granted on a merit basis cannot be credited toward a general increase for the whole unit to compensate for higher costs of living.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Minister to New Zealand, received the Oak Leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service last year in organizing the blockade running of supplies to American forces in the Philippines and acting as an observer on the Russian front.

The House Banking Committee approved a bill to revise the method of figuring parity for farm prices to take into account increased labor costs.

President Roosevelt directed WPB to stimulate production of lumber with its existing facilities after rejecting a plan to set up a new government agency for the purpose. [Financial Page.]

Secretary of Labor Perkins gave the shipbuilding and ship repair industries a permanent exemption from the executive order which abolished premium pay for week-end and holiday work as such. Temporary stays had been previously granted. Exemption was recommended by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee.

An estimate that American working and fighting forces must total 62,500,000 by the end of 1943 led a Senate Committee to the conclusion that the nation's "personnel bank account" would be overdrawn by "several million men."

Europe: 3,400,000 Fatalities in Nazi-Held Lands

Nearly 3,400,000 persons had been executed or had died in prison in nine Nazi-occupied countries by the end of 1942, the Interallied Information Committee of the United Nations said in a statement today. Poland had the highest fatality figure for all the occupied countries with an announced total of 2,500,000. Other totals include: Yugoslavia, 744,000; France, 24,000; Greece, 18,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,463; Netherlands, 2,200; Belgium, 193; Norway, 140, and Luxemburg, 129.

Spanish refugees numbering approximately 100,000, who fled to France during the Spanish Civil War, are expected to be shipped back to Spain by the Vichy authorities, according to Swiss dispatches. A number already have been sent to work in Germany.

Polish Government-in-Exile reiterated its demand for restoration of its 1939 boundaries as a sequel to semiofficial Russian statements indicating a desire to retain the area incorporated into the Soviets in the "fourth partitioning" of Poland when Germany and Russia were Allies.

Gestapo Chief Himmler was reported by the Russians to have ordered ruthless mass executions to suppress resistance in occupied countries. [Page 6.]

Boston: Outlook for Oil Heat Needs Improved

Brighter outlook for fuel oil and kerosene consumers reported by State Conservator, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, eases weatherman's predictions of lower temperatures tonight. [Page 4.]

State income tax returns running behind last year as Monday, March 1, deadline nears. [Page 2.]

National: Allied Conference on Peace Advised

Immediate formation of a continuing United Nations conference to prepare programs for the postwar world was advocated by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. [Page 8.]

Private yachtsmen, who as members of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary have been serving on patrol duty about one day out of every ten, were told by Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, to get ready to take over more of the coastal protection tasks of regular Coast Guard forces.

Judge Thomas W. Slick of the Northern Indiana United States District Court held unconstitutional the delegation of rent control powers to the Office of Price Administration in dismissing a tenant's suit against a South Bend landlord.

Americas: Panama Highway to Open on April 1

Panama's trans-Isthmian highway, the first ocean-to-ocean road south of the Rio Grande and a vital adjunct to the defense of the Panama Canal, will open for public use April 1, it was announced in Panama.

France: Gain in Accord Reported at Algiers

Generals Giraud and De Gaulle are progressing toward some form of agreement to unify the French who are still free and fighting, Algiers reports said. [Page 6.]

Thirty French sailors from the battleship Richelieu, refitting in the United States to join United Nations sea forces, have arrived at Halifax en route to Britain to join the Fighting French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. There was implied criticism of their own commanders.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Women Welders Meet In 'Speed' Contests

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Feb. 27 (AP)—Women welders at Pascagoula's vast Ingalls shipyards decided they were the best in the country—and flung out a challenge to all takers.

Henry Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in Portland accepted. And the two yards settled down to picking their best.

Miss Vera Anderson emerged as the Pascagoula "champeen" by doing up a 15-foot weld of 5-16 horizontal fillet with a quarter-inch rod—in minutes and seconds that are a closely guarded "military secret" in the yards here.

The smiling Vera won a $100 cash prize in becoming Ingalls' champion and will meet the Kaiser champ in competition. R. I. Ingalls, head of the shipyard, is offering a prize to the winner of the inter-coastal contest.

Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday 7:00 p. m. ends Sunday 6:53 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday 7:02 p. m. ends Monday 6:51 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday 7:03 p. m. ends Tuesday 6:50 a. m.

New England Asked to Know Americas Better

Welles to speak at Boston University Institute—Distinguished Latin-Americans to be guests.

To awaken a more sympathetic appreciation for the value and necessity of closer relations within the Western Hemisphere, Boston University has invited all schools, clubs, and interested individuals to take part in its Inter-American Institute the week-end of March 13-15.

Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, today reported a response throughout New England that shows the main purpose is being achieved. This purpose is to give a permanent impetus to Inter-American activities in New England as part of a national program among youth, in civic groups, and with as broad a base as possible among the people.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is the principal speaker in a diversified series of meetings embracing the arts, music, trade, and questions vitally affecting the future of the Americas in a changing world.

The address by Mr. Welles at the closing dinner is to be radiocast over a national network. It is recalled that he delivered in Boston some time ago his famous speech of diplomatic frankness that exposed Nazi spy activities in Argentina and Chile.

N. E. Colleges Joining

All of the New England colleges and universities are co-operating in the Institute. It is one of 29 being given throughout the United States under the auspices of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington. Boston University is sponsoring the Institute in connection with its own Founders' Day observance on the seventieth anniversary of the College of Liberal Arts.

Music, art, dancing, motion pictures, pageants, and poetry are to be featured in colorful programs open to the public.

Ambassador Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza of Brazil is scheduled to come from his post at Washington.

From Mexico City the Institute has invited Licenciado Rodulfo Britco Foucher, Rector of the University of Mexico, to take part in a meeting featuring the three oldest universities in the Western Hemisphere. The University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, dating with Mexico's University from the early 1550's, will be represented by Fernando Carbajal, Peruvian President of Rotary International. Dean George Henry Chase is to speak for Harvard.

Lowell Thomas is coming to Boston and will deliver his regular news broadcast at 6:45 p. m., March 15, during the closing dinner.

There will be a wide range of interests—cultural, economic, and

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Reich Blasted in 24-Hour Air Attack; China Front: What Stays Tokyo's Hand? Invasion and Relief of Europe Linked

Allies consider food as major immediate problem in reconstruction era.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — British Government quarters were authoritatively reported today to have welcomed the speech of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in Toronto yesterday, in which Mr. Welles said the United States "intends at once" to open preliminary talks with its Allies on postwar aims of the United Nations.

The address was viewed in official quarters as a logical development of a postwar economic planning policy which already has been accepted.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—There are increasing signs here that practical preparations for solving reconstruction problems that an Allied invasion of the continent will bring are now beginning to get under way on an international scale.

President Roosevelt's announcement of a food conference in the spring to plan postwar food production fits into the picture of evergrowing activity on the part of many Allied Governments here aimed at meeting the emergencies that are bound to arise in the process of the liberation of European countries from the Nazi yoke.

The President's proposal for a food conference has been particularly welcomed both by the British and continental Governments, for it is realized that food will be the biggest immediate problem the United Nations will have to face.

Tractors in Place of Tanks

One of the most practical steps in this sphere has been taken by the Cambridge School of Agriculture. As a modern equivalent of beating swords into plowshares, tank factories will turn out tractors to till the war torn fields of Europe, and men in the Allied countries of Europe already are being trained for this work.

Instruction in modern agricultural methods is being given to candidates specially selected by the Allied Governments.

The training is free and includes not only theoretical instruction but several months of practical field experience.

The courses include agricultural machinery, fertilizers, seed requirements, and artificial dissemination for livestock.

Food Only One Problem

Plans are also being considered under which tank drivers of the Allied nations will be given train-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Japanese fail to carry out 'crushing' move; fear of Russia and U. S. strong.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just 10 days ago the Japanese were reported to be launching new attacks around the whole 2,000-mile perimeter of the Chinese-Japanese war front and at several points deep inside China where Japanese spearheads have long since penetrated and come to rest.

A Japanese spokesman in Tokyo claimed over the radio that this was the beginning of a great campaign "to crush Chungking resistance." Chungking itself expressed some concern and the whole affair coincided perfectly with the appearance of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek before Congress in Washington. It was almost as though Tokyo had arranged a threat just to lend weight to Mme. Chiang's case in Washington.

Today, 10 days later, the Japanese advances have for the most part been checked, or turned back or, in the light of best information possible, developed into local forays rather than anything serious.

Propaganda Suspected

Just what is happening on the world's longest and least reported battlefront is the great mystery of the whole war. Information is scrappy and inconclusive and often open to the suspicion of being heavily bent to propaganda purposes. Japan has been saying almost nothing about it. Some American correspondents are in Chungking, but not at the fronts. Battles as important as the fight for Kasserine Pass in Tunisia can take place in China and often do without any knowledge seeping into the Western press.

The mystery within this mystery of the China war is just why Japan has not long since embarked on a campaign to "knock-out China" once and for all. It has long been expected to try it. Such a move is constantly predicted by the alarmists. Many observers thought it had started last week. But still it doesn't happen. Why?

Japan's military resources are scattered over an area of conquest more extended than Germany's, and there are smaller resources for the task. Hitler has an army of still nearly 300 combat divisions and a huge air force. Japan has a bigger navy than Hitler's, but its air force is comparatively small, and its land army probably still does not number over 90 combat divisions.

Concentration in North

For some reason which still baffles many military observers, the Japanese still keep approxi-

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Associated Press

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

The Chinese Embassy in Washington acted as hosts at a party in honor of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Feb. 26 attended by the elite of the Diplomatic Corps, the Army, the Navy, and the other Government branches. Mme. Chiang, gowned in sequin-edged sapphire velvet, made her first big social appearance wearing white orchids sent by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and with Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, greeted the more than 2,000 guests who streamed past for two hours.

Mme. Chiang's visit to the United States—and her deft presentation of the Chinese case for more substantial aid—comes at a time when the Japanese are increasing their military pressures upon China.

RAF and U. S. planes hit hammer blows—Allies occupy key Tunisian town.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Triphammer air blows continued to fall on German and Nazi-occupied Europe, as Royal Air Force bombers, estimated at nearly 200, streaked for Cologne last night to scatter 8,000-pound "double block busters" and chalk up the 113th air raid on that objective.

Ten planes were reported missing. This appeared to be the climax of a 24-hour air assault which has carried American and British bombers in a nonstop series of heavy raids over Germany and Occupied France.

Yesterday, in a daylight attack, American Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck at the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, with British bombers carrying the attack at Dunkirk, while fire still burned at Nuremberg which had taken a severe beating from a concentrated 20-minute raid which cost the British nine planes.

In Tunisia, where Allied troops occupied the town of Kasserine, it was disclosed that air power operating under difficult weather conditions played a major role in turning the tide of Field Marshal Rommel's troops and blasting them out of the Kasserine Pass.

The Allies have thus broken the railway link between Marshal Rommel's tank columns and Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's armies in the north. Marshal Rommel appears to be withdrawing his forces in a rapid retreat over the exposed plateau sector to the mountain ranges beyond, with Gafsa, 55 miles south of the pass, his apparent objective.

In Southern Tunisia, along the Mareth Line, General Montgomery's Eighth Army appears to be feeling out German soft spots and one unit is reported to have broken through at the gorge of Zigzau.

Meanwhile in Southern Russia furious fighting rages in the Donets Basin, where the Germans have been trying frantically to recover lost territory. If they fail, they face the prospect of backing up to the Sea of Azov.

Although one of these attacks is said to have penetrated Russian lines, the Reds seem to be holding the tide back and taking full toll of German soldiers and equipment. West of Kharkov, new gains have been made by the Russians as they pound their way steadily toward the Dnieper River, battling increased Nazi resistance.

By the light of the moon in Burma, a British water-borne force of raiders, led by the Royal Indian troops, penetrated 35 miles southeast of Akyab behind the Japanese and fired the Burmese village of Myebom.

RAF bombers swooped down over the Japanese-occupied village of Minbya, 30 miles northeast of Akyab, on Thursday night, with "special delivery" bombs for Rathedaung.

Air warfare continued over the South Pacific, with one direct hit and two near misses on a Japanese vessel in the harbor of Wewak, New Guinea, and other far-ranging attacks over Japanese-held bases.

In the Air:

Allied Planes Pound Targets in Reich

Round-the-clock pounding of Axis targets by Allied air forces continued Friday night as a big force of British bombers took over the relay race of ruination from American Flying Fortresses which had struck the German naval

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Little Change Foreseen As Result of Gandhi Fast

POONA, India, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, showing no change on the 18th day of his fast, received Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, prominent Indian Liberal.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, as he waited to see Mr. Gandhi, said that "the situation is hopeless, the British have scored," presumably referring to Great Britain's unyielding stand regarding Mr. Gandhi's activities.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 27—What will be the situation in India if Mohandas K. Gandhi survives his 21-day fast, which now appears probable?

The most likely answer is, exactly the same as it is now.

As Arthur Moore, former Editor of the Statesman, said in a recent appeal for Mr. Gandhi's release:

"For a long period I have observed Mr. Gandhi's fasts and have seen that the only person who undergoes any change of heart or otherwise benefits by them is Mr. Gandhi himself."

"Nineteen years ago I attended the Hindu-Moslem unity conference during Mr. Gandhi's 21-day fast, and where is the unity today? The fasts fail because they are coercive, but during the fasts Mr. Gandni generally comes to see that and always drops the pistol for a time—sometimes a long time."

Only Hope of Release

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's cable indorsing the Government of India's decision not to end the veteran Nationalist leader's fast by releasing him and the vanished hope of American intervention have made it clear that Mr. Gandhi can gain his freedom only by calling off the civil disobedience campaign instituted by his All-India Congress Party.

Now that Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar has gone to Poona to see Mr. Gandhi, it is impossible to tell what line he will adopt or what degree of influence he may possess should he attempt to exert it.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's last effort with authorities before leaving Delhi was a proposal that the Government should send to Mr. Gandhi a responsible official with the evidence on which were based charges

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Prices and Your Purse: Advent of Points

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 27

During the coming week Americans will start using points in addition to money as a medium of exchange.

Stamps A, B and C in Ration Book No. 2 totaling 48 points will be valid from March 1 through March 31. Stamps for the second period will be rated from March 25 through April 30.

If you are smart you will:

Use your first points to buy vegetables, because fresh vegetables are scarcer than fresh fruit.

Use high value stamps before low value.

Use the least number of stamps possible to make up the amount of a purchase.

Make out a shopping list and add up points before you shop.

Don't duplicate what you can buy fresh.

Read labels about quantity, and quality.

Dates

No, you haven't forgotten anything on your consumer calendar.

Sugar stamp No. 11 for three pounds is good until March 15.

Coffee stamp No. 25, good for one pound in six weeks, runs out at midnight March 21.

"A" gas card holders have until March 31 to get their tires inspected.

Lend-Lease Beans

Dried beans, peas and dry soups were suddenly rationed because the Russians asked for and obtained 5,000,000 of the United States' 23,000,000 bags of beans. Chiefly they will go to the Russian Army now driving back the Germans.

Menu for Victory

Don't believe it if you are told rice is rationed. It isn't rationed.

Other unrationed foods out of which to plan a dinner include: Candied fruits, cereals, chili con carne, fruit cake, fruit puddings, mince meat, bouillon cubes, milk, olives, potato salad, popcorn, nuts, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, frozen fruits and vegetables in containers over 10 pounds, fruit and vegetable juices in containers over one gallon, jams, jellies, meat stews containing some vegetables, spaghetti and macaroni.

Carrot Crop

Carrots are the only fresh vegetable slated to be plentiful in March. Freezes and manpower shortages have seriously cut down on green peas, snap beans, lima beans, eggplant, peppers and tomatoes from Florida. The Texas early cabbage crop is "somewhat light."

There will be plenty of oranges, tangerines, grapefruit and apples.

Meat Outlook

Meat rationing is still five or six weeks off. By that time the ration may have to be reduced even below 35 ounces a week, due to the extensiveness of today's "black market."

Under Ceiling

With ceilings just clamped on a list of fresh vegetables, close to 96 per cent of the nation's foodstuffs are now under price curbs. Of fresh vegetables and fruits generally appearing on the American dining table only apples and sweet potatoes are still not covered.

Train Tip

If you're going on a train trip, better carry your lunch. Like restaurants, dining cars will be so curtailed in their supplies there may be virtually no food on trains for anyone except members of the armed forces, the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents has announced.

Diners-out

Don't think you can beat food rationing by eating your meals out. Restaurants, hotels and other eating establishments will register during the first 10 days in March for rationing of processed foods which will cut them about the same amount that the individual is restricted if he eats at home.

Eating early and in restaurants where you are known will become popular. Otherwise you may not get anything but potatoes, bread, chicken, or soup made from scraps.

Eight-Point Rule

The chief kick about point rationing to date has been that persons who laid away canned goods have had a general advantage over those who didn't. The Office of Price Administration still feels its eight-point a can rule was better than trying to inventory every housewife's cupboard.

As for the few people who reported 1,000 cans or more, or those who had them and didn't report them, the OPA will trust public opinion to mete out justice to them.

Facts on Feet

Your Government is asking you to limit your purchase of unrationed play shoes to one pair. Chiefly, the shoes released from rationing are women's "nonessential" shoes which the OPA wants to get "off dealer's shelves and onto the feet of people who will actually make use of them, thus conserving valuable leather in their regular shoes."

Wood Wisdom

Now is the time to think about next winter's wood if you intend to cut it and let it dry properly. To whip up enthusiasm, the Northeast Lumber Production Campaign is sponsoring a Paul Bunyan log-chopping contest from now until April 1 in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania. Winners will be honored by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in Washington.

Farm and Labor Blocs Extend Pressure on Ceiling-Fixers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Washington scene at the week's end was dominated by Farm and Labor Bloc pressures on price and wage ceilings—said ceilings acting something like the roof of an airship hangar with a lot of escaped balloons pushing up against the roof—while President Roosevelt made an extraordinary gesture towards new members of Congress.

On Capitol Hill the House Banking and Currency Committee approved two bills, one of which, according to some estimates, would boost food costs to consumers by two billion dollars more than they would put into the pockets of farmers. The bill would add all farm labor costs to farm price parity for price ceiling purposes.

The other bill, passed by the Senate the day before, would permit price ceilings to reach a full 100 per cent of parity without deductions for parity payments or other benefits to farmers.

Meanwhile, the National War Labor Board was working hard on aircraft labor demands for higher pay with indications from behind the scenes that it would reject these demands, although pressure on it was severe and some of its members were reportedly resentful of pressure from Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes to hold the labor wage line against all attacks.

Advantage With Farmers

Certainly at the moment it seemed that the Farm Bloc balloons enjoyed a better chance of breaking through the roof of the hangar than did the labor demands; the latter experiencing growing unpopularity in Congress. This state of labor's standing with the new Congress was indicated by the following moves:

1. The House was in an obvious mood to approve legislation which would cancel draft deferment for war workers indulging in absenteeism.

2. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas announced that he would introduce a bill on March 1 authorizing the Government to take over any war plant where production had been held up by "a strike or other labor disturbance or any other cause."

3. Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas filed a petition the effect of which would be to bring before the House for early consideration a bill providing up to five years' imprisonment and

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6,000 Volunteers Set For Red Cross Drive

Six thousand volunteer workers stood ready today to launch the 1943 membership campaign of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross which gets underway Monday.

Opening gun in the drive to raise $3,005,500 during the month of March actually was sounded last night at Symphony Hall when members of the armed forces, Hollywood stars, and public officials issued fervent appeals for assistance.

Urging support of the drive, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York told the large gathering that the American Red Cross is "the rallying point for all Americans and the agent of mercy for our Government."

"This campaign must go over for the sake of unity, for the sake of our fighting men," the New York mayor declared. "We must demonstrate to the entire world that we have unity in our own midst before we preach unity to the world."

Reminding the audience that the functions of the Red Cross are entirely different from those of the fighting forces, but just as vital, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said: "The Government may strengthen our military forces, but the Government never can give the personal aid, the personal touch, the feeling of love and helpfulness that we as individual citizens can give. That is what we do when we help the Red Cross."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin pledged the support of the citizens of Boston to the drive. "All we are asked to give is money and that is what we are going to give," the Mayor declared.

Other speakers at last night's rally were: Ruth Hussey and Ralph Bellamy, Hollywood stars; Technical Sergeant Charles R. Kelley of the Marine Corps who was wounded at Midway, and Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the drive.

Fuel Oil Termed Ample for Week End

Colder tonight, the weatherman says. But there will be enough fuel oil and kerosene to care for all legitimate consumer needs through the week end, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State conservator, announced today.

A survey of the general oil supply situation, the Conservator stated, indicates that all needs can be met due to the building up of supplies during the recent February thaw and the opportune arrival of additional tank cars.

Likewise, the kerosene situation was considerably brightened, it was reported, although some distribution problems are still found to be causing isolated shortages. However, Colonel Sullivan said that the improved outlook is no reason for forgetting to use fuel sparingly since the supply problem will be complicated by the temporary closing of one of the local refineries.

"This refinery will be closed all next week," the Conservator warned, "to undergo necessary repairs. This means a substantial drop in fuel supplies. Therefore, we are again appealing to householders to use their oil sparingly."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today with 20-25 m. p. h. winds.

Massachusetts: Snow flurries in Berkshires, somewhat colder, with fresh winds.

New Hampshire: Snow flurries in mountains, somewhat colder, with fresh winds.

Connecticut: Snow flurries in Berkshires, somewhat colder, with fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature, fresh winds.

Vermont: Colder today, snow flurries in the mountains, fresh winds.

High Tides in Boston

Saturday, 5:35 p. m. height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:01 a. m. height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:38 p. m. height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 8:28 a. m. height 10.1 feet.

Newtonville Boy For West Point

Norman T. Stanfield of Newtonville has been recommended for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts.

Rules for Civilians In Sunday Blackout

The all-clear signal for tomorrow's State-wide practice blackout will be broadcast from the seven radio stations in Boston and one in Springfield, Mass., the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

Civilian Defense personnel has been ordered to mobilize at 7:35 p. m. The test itself begins at 7:55 p. m. with a sustained signal that denotes a partial blackout.

A series of short blasts on horns or sirens at 8:10 p. m. marks the total blackout which lasts for 10 minutes, when the sustained signal reoccurs. The all-clear will be broadcast at 8:30 p. m., ending the test, the first one since the audible signals devised by the Eastern Defense Command were adopted.

Air Certificates For Civilians Spotting Planes

Certificates of commendation have been awarded by Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, Commanding General of the Boston Region Anti-aircraft Artillery Command, to civilian volunteers who have worked at the Anti-Aircraft Information Center for one year.

Those honored are representative of hundreds of volunteers who work long hours painstakingly plotting ever-shifting location of all planes that fly over the Boston Area. They work in a secretly located operations room—one of the nerve centers of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Command. The volunteers have one creed: Every unidentified plane is considered to be an enemy until proved friendly.

Those receiving certificates were: Miss Ester Glynn, Mrs. May Alward, James Bigger, Miss Helen Brown, Charles E. Cotting, Mrs. Betty Heath, Miss Edith Illemann, Miss Madeline Weherbee, Mrs. Ruth Canter, Miss Mildred MacDonald, C. C. Perry, Miss M. A. Vincent, Mrs. Goldie Stoeger, Mrs. Ester Warshaw, Harold Rustin, Miss Dorothy Copeland, Miss Lillian Kelly, Mrs. Edna Richmond, and Miss Joan Sbordoni.

State Taxpayers Slow on Returns; Deadline Monday

With State income tax returns running far behind the 1942 figures, when taxpayers were more prompt in filing their statements, the Income Tax Division was today handling one of the biggest "next-to-the-last-day" rushes in its history.

Final day for filing State income statements is Monday and the office at 40 Court Street, Boston, will be open an extra three-quarters of an hour—until 5 p. m.

At the close of business yesterday 85,398 persons had paid $3,292,183.09 — almost $700,000 less than approximately 20,000 more persons had paid at the same time last year.

These figures are based on returns made in person at collecting offices throughout the State as the huge piles of mailed returns will not be examined until the close of business on Monday.

Tax returns may be mailed to any of the offices of the State Department of Taxation and will be accepted without penalty if they are postmarked March 1 or earlier. Delinquent charge for failure to file before the deadline is $5 a day.

Officials warned that only in large cities can returns be mailed in the evening of March 1 and still receive the March 1 postmark. Taxpayers living outside cities proper should mail their returns not later than 6 p. m. if they want to be sure to escape the penalty for being late.

Give Up Banquet to Buy Ambulance

Associated Press

Members of New England Insurance Exchange Aid War Effort

Giving up their usual anniversary dinner, members of the New England Insurance Exchange diverted banquet costs to the war effort by the purchase of an American Field Service ambulance, and the outfitting of a driver, soon to see service on the African front. Shown above is a typical ambulance, with American Field Servicemen chatting beside the vehicle on an African desert.

Ambulance Gift Replaces Insurance Group's Dinner

By way of emphasizing what large organizations, which customarily hold annual dinners and conventions, can do during these days of travel conservation and food shortages to aid the war effort, members of the New England Insurance Exchange are foregoing their get-together this year. Instead, they have donated a field ambulance to the American Field Service. It is expected that the outfit, including a sponsored driver, will be operating shortly with the Allied forces in Africa.

The Exchange was organized in 1883, and this year would have marked its 60th anniversary. Its membership of more than 500 active and honorary stock company insurance men in New England represents 191 fire insurance firms.

At the end of each decade of the Exchange's existence it has been the custom to hold a rather pretentious banquet to commemorate the event. But, with the country now at war, it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Executive Committee that the affair should be canceled this year, and, instead, the Committee proposed the raising of sufficient funds to send an ambulance overseas.

The plan caught on quickly with the members, whose principal occupation is field work in the New England States for any of the stock fire insurance companies which are members of the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association.

A suitably inscribed plate will be attached to the field ambulance, stating that it was furnished by members of the Exchange who had taken this way of commemorating the organization's sixtieth anniversary.

Not only were sufficient donations received to purchase the fully equipped field ambulance, which will be operated by the American Field Service, the overseas volunteer ambulance organization, but additional funds were provided for the outfitting of a driver for the ambulance.

The American Field Service has had an interesting existence, dating from World War I, when it was organized voluntarily to help bring in the wounded from the first battle of the Marne.

The Service, which has the distinction of having had the longest continuous existence of any of the relief organizations formed at that time, has been entrusted with the current program of supplying volunteer ambulance service to carry the wounded in Africa.

At the start of the present war, service was first given in France, then in England, in Kenya, at Crete, and more recently with the Middle East Armies in Africa.

Inter-American Institute in Boston Soon

Continued from Page 1

popular—represented in the program. The aim is to help acquaint the Americas with one another.

At Hayden Memorial Building

All sessions of the Institute will be held in Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue between Kenmore Square and Cottage Farm Bridge, unless otherwise specified. All sessions are public unless otherwise stated:

Saturday, March 13, 1943

10:30 a. m. — Poetry of the Americas. High lights in modern poetry of Latin America, presented by Prof. José Juan Arrom of Yale University, Prof. Jorge Llén of Wellesley College and Prof. Mariano Picón Salas of Venezuela.

2:00 p. m.—Youth in the Americas. Especially for young persons and students. Selected music of the Americas by Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Pops Concerts, and Nicolas Slonimsky, musician and composer; a talk on South American sports by Moe Berg, athlete and linguist; colored motion pictures by Roland Hall Sharp, Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor.

4:30 p. m.—Brazil Builds: An Exhibition of Brazilian Architecture. Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue. By invitation only. Reception under auspices of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

8:00 p. m.—A Festival of the Americas. An evening of dances, music, and songs featuring a pageant explaining the symbolism of the flags of the American Republics and playing the various national anthems. Each country will be represented by a native girl. Radcliffe girls will perform Mexican dances in native costume, among other folk dances of Cuba, Brazil and Argentina. A Spanish-American orchestra from Massachusetts Institute of Technology will play. North American country dances will be rendered by girls from the Sargent School of Physical Education.

Sunday, March 14

4:00 p. m.—A Concert of Latin American Music. Vocal and instrumental music by prominent artists, including Carlos Buhler, Argentine pianist; Rene Amengual, Chilean composer and pianist; Gaston Elcus; Alfred Zigghera of the Boston Symphony; Mr. Fiedler, and Mr. Slonimsky.

6:00 p. m. — Sunday Night Supper. Under the auspices of Epsilon Chapter, Boston University College of Liberal Arts Alumni, in their annual reunion. Reservations required at $1 a plate by Monday, March 8.

8:00 p. m.—Education in the Americas. Presiding will be President Emeritus William Marshall Warren of Boston University, son of the university's first President, William Fairfield Warren. Representatives from the three oldest universities in the Western Hemisphere will lead the discussion. They are Licenciado Rodolfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the University of Mexico; Fernando Carbajal, representing the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru; and Dr. George Henry Chase, Dean of Harvard University.

Monday, March 15

10:00 a. m.—Boston University Founders' Day Convocation. Trinity Church, Copley Square. The traditional address will be delivered by President Daniel L. Marsh in observance of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts. His subject is Cultural Relations of North and South America. Honorary degrees will be conferred on distinguished representatives of the Americas.

12:00 noon—President-Trustees Luncheon. University Club, Trinity place. In honor of recipients of degrees. By invitation only.

2 p. m.—Panel Discussions. There will be three sessions, running consecutively so that the audience may attend all of them.

I. Ways and Means of a Better Understanding in the Americas. Chairman, Dean Ralph W. Taylor, Boston University. Discussion leaders: Dr. George P. Howard of Argentina, now resident in Santiago, Chile, a lecturer and radio commentator; José Padin, former Commissioner of Education, Puerto Rico; Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, author and professor; Dr. Picón Salas, and Señor Carbajal, President of Rotary International.

II. The Press as an Instrument of Cultural Rapprochement in the Americas. Discussion leaders: Dr. Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza, Ambassador of Brazil to the United States; James H. Powers, Foreign Editor of the Boston Globe; Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor; Hernan Taaveres de Sa, Brazilian journalist.

III. Inter-American Political Relations in a Postwar World. Special consideration of nationalism and foreign investments in Latin America. Chairman, Prof. Clarence H. Haring, Harvard University. Discussion leaders: Robert G. Caldwell, Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former Minister of the United States to Portugal and Bolivia; Juan T. Trippe, President, Pan American Airways; Edmundo O'Gorman, Mexican visiting professor at Brown University and sub-director of the general archives of Mexico; Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corporation; Eugene P. Thomas, President, National Foreign Trade Council, and Señor Carbajal.

6:15 p. m.—Dinner, Hotel Statler Ballroom. The principal speaker will be Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, whose address will be radiocast over a nationwide network. Lowell Thomas will deliver his regular news broadcast from the head table at 6:45 p. m. Several other distinguished speakers. Reservations required at $2.75 a plate by March 10. Dress is optional.

Soldier-Engineering Students Off Monday to Connecticut

War Activities in New England

To undergo engineering study as Army specialists, 400 soldiers have been assigned to report to the University of Connecticut on Monday.

Inaugurating a new war role for the campus at Storrs, the detachment under academy-like discipline will spend 12 weeks on courses which will allow them to return to troop duy as noncommissioned officers.

After a week's leave, some of the group are to resume advanced study for 12 more weeks, after which they will return to troop duty with higher enliseted ratings.

The University's regular unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will operate simultaneously on a 12-month basis, explained President A. N. Jorgensen of the University.

Mariner Vets

In the state and national membership drive of the World War Veterans of the American Merchant Marine, the names of men now serving in the Merchant Marine are wanted, according to Albert Lyons, Commander of Capt. Alexander C. Corkum Post of Newton. Although those now serving cannot be enrolled, their names will be placed on file and membership will be granted as soon as they receive their discharge, he pointed out.

M. P. Hero

For single-handedly capturing three soldier-prisoners who had escaped from the Camp Edwards stockade,, Corporal Joseph M. Foley of the Camp's military police has earned the Soldier's Medal, announced the First Service Command.

The citation by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, F. S. C. commander, described how the corporal had "acted beyond the call of duty in an efficient and courageous manner, without regard for his own safety.

Corporal Foley, though not then detailed to search for the prisoners, who had escaped from their guard by assaulting him, and taking away his rifle, then fleeing in a truck after overpowering its driver, obtained permission to search for the prisoners, trailed them over a snow-covered road, followed them into dense woods, and single-handedly, armed only with a revolver, captured all three, and led them at gun-point for a considerable distance until he returned them to military control."

Medal Ceremony

In ceremonies tomorrow at Manchester, N. H., the Soldier's Medal will be presented to the father of First Lieut. Thomas J. Burke of Boston who passed on after saving his passenger from his burning plane at Fort Benning, Ga., last autumn.

The plane had crashed on landing and caught fire. The passenger, Second Lieut. Oswald K. Marquardt was unable to free himself, although he succeeded in getting half-way out his hatch. Lieutenant Burke freed himself but appeared somewhat disabled. Nevertheless, the pilot ran back and extricated his companion, even though he had slipped back and flames had completely enveloped the plane. Supporting each other, the pair walked about 50 feet from the plane, when an ambulance picked them up; the pilot passed on the next day.

His father, John Burke, will receive the medal at Grenier Field, outside Manchester.

Sarah Louise Arnold

Sarah Louise Arnold, who passed on last night at the Graylyn Hotel in Boston, was an educator of wide repute, having served in many educational posts in Boston and Massachusetts and written several textbooks on literature and the languages.

Miss Arnold served as president of the American Home Economics Association, a member of the college section of the United States Food Administration under Herbert Hoover during World War I, a national president of the Girl Scouts of America and a member of the State Board of Education and Board of Supervisors of Boston public schools.

At an early age Miss Arnold became supervisor of primary schools in Minneapolis. She was the first dean of Simmons College, a Trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and holder of two degrees from Tufts College and Rhode Island State College.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society will sing under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Films entitled "Australia Calling," "Heart of Australia," and "Tropic Garden" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Maginnis will speak on "A Lion Hunt" at the Museum Hour for Children at 3:00 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Late Italian Paintings" and Mrs. Sayward will speak on "American Furniture" at 3:30 p. m.; followed at 4:00 p. m. by Dr. Fosenberg talking on "Rembrandt," at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Lewis Browne will speak on the subject, "What Can the Jews Do About It" at Ford Hall Forum, in John Hancock Hall. An organ recital will precede the address, and doors open at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Civil Defense Activities Throughout the N. E. Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England Home Front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Civilian Defense, primarily a protective effort, has mushroomed in many directions in the 20-odd months of its existence. The organization's initial goal was protection of target zones against possible attack from the sky. The numerous air raid protection units were recruited and trained, blackouts and drills were held, control and report centers were set up, plane-spotting posts established and manned, communications and warning systems devised. No detail was overlooked. Every possible step was taken for protection of property and defense of the civilian population.

With that goal in sight, there was begun an intensive campaign toward another objective—complete co-operation of all the people in home-front activities. That goal, too, is now in sight, as witness the following items of news gathered from all parts of New England.

Fat Salvage Day

Here is a success story from Vermont: It begins with a statement by John O. Baxendale, Executive Secretary of the State Salvage Committee, who decried the fact that Vermont was furnishing only 25 per cent of its quota of fat. If every woman, he said, would save only a teaspoonful a day, the monthly quota of 53,000 pounds would be filled.

With that, the school children of Rutland decided to go to work. There would be a "Fat Salvage Day." Containers were placed in each school. Teachers and mothers of pupils volunteered to help strain the fats brought in.

On the day of the drive the committee's hopes were high when several schools sent out hurry calls for more containers, and there was a report that one child had turned in more than 40 pounds. It looked as if the previous "Salvage Day" record of 1034 pounds might be shattered. But because a lot of straining and clarifying had to be done, results would not be known until the end of the week.

Final results were announced over the week end as the last cans of fat were picked up from the schools and weighed. The youngsters had gathered exactly 3,000 pounds. Figured out in terms of the eventual amount of high explosives, Rutland's Fat Salvage Day was a bad day for the Axis.

Victory Gardens

If sunshine and rain co-operate with the Civilian Defense campaign to promote Victory Gardens, there'll be plenty of home-grown vegetables this coming season. Maine's 200 boys and girls camps plan to open as usual this year, but with this difference: instead of taking trips that necessitate use of tires and gasoline, the youngsters will raise vegetables on land in the vicinity of their camps. Their produce will be made available to canners packing food for the armed forces and for lend-lease. At some camps, boys and girls will help farmers in the neighborhood to harvest their crops.

Middleboro, Mass.; Manchester, N. H., and Westfield, Mass., are only three of the communities that have completed plans for extensive community gardens. Practically every city in New England will set aside land and plow it for that purpose. And plans are under way everywhere for community canning centers. It has been practically assured that a sufficient supply of glass jars and jar rubbers will be available. In order to give the home gardeners a mark to shoot at, a model garden will be planted in the area adjacent to the Old State House in Hartford, Conn.

Point Rationing

The chief subject of conversation today is point rationing, and here Civilian Defense again provides a service. In all communities, volunteers will station themselves in stores to explain the system to consumers. The "Explainers" have held meetings well in advance in order to be prepared to answer all the questions that will be put to them, and to provide maximum service.

The Way to a Delicious Sirloin STEAK
Winter Place Winter St.
Special all next week
Dinner $1.25
Complete with Soup or Tomato Juice. Rolls and Butter. Choice of Desserts and Beverage.
Served 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Eichel's Restaurant
1 Winter Place, Boston

Re-upholster NOW For Easter

Your LIVING ROOM SUITE completely rebuilt like NEW
SOFA and CHAIR
SOFA $25 . . CHAIR $16.50 AND UP
Direct From Our Factory to You
41.50 and up 2 PIECES
YOUR SET FULLY INSURED AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY WHILE IN OUR POSSESSION
CASH OR BUDGET—UP TO ONE YEAR TO PAY
Given! YOUR CHOICE: WITH EVERY SUITE WE REUPHOLSTER A FULL SIZE PILLOW TOP OTTOMAN or SLIP COVERS
5-YEAR WRITTEN GUARANTEE on the construction and labor on any piece of furniture re-upholstered by us.
FREE PICKUP AND DELIVERY. OUR ESTIMATORS WILL CALL WITHOUT OBLIGATION WITHIN A 100-MILE RADIUS OF OUR NEAREST OFFICE.
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR DAYLIGHT FACTORY
SELCO LOUNGE & CHAIR CO., 51 CHARDON ST., BOSTON, CAP. 8442
Without obligation on my part, please send your representative with samples of fabrics and further information about your Factory Upholstery Service.
NAME (print) _____
CITY _____
ADDRESS _____
Selco LOUNGE & CHAIR CO.
51 Chardon St., Cap. 8442
IN THE HEART OF THE FURNITURE DISTRICT

WALK-OVER

Drum Beats for Duty

• Tramp, tramp—all over town or camp. You're surefooted, tireless in our Walk-Over Militaries. Authentic, Original, *Official.* Chosen by Nurses, Waacs, Waves and busy women everywhere.
MAJOR: Military Tan $8.95 and Black Calf
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
BOSTON
170 Tremont Street
378 Washington Street

the house of tweed
130 Newbury Street, Boston
Suggestions for the Duration—
Custom Tailored
Suits and Coats of Imported Woolens
89.50
We take pleasure in announcing clothes by these famous designers
Traina-Norell - Rose Barrack
also a complete line of
"Clarepotter"
for Sportswear
B. H. WRAGGE
Hats by Gertrude Frank

Wendell W. Wyman Retires After 35 Years With Monitor

Wendell W. Wyman, after nearly 35 years of service with The Christian Science Monitor, 21 years of which he served as Foreman of the Monitor Composing Room, retired today.

Mr. Wyman, a native of Auburn, Maine, is recognized as one of New England's leading amateur growers of gladiolus. He leaves the Monitor Composing Room to devote full time to his hobby of gardening. Besides raising his favorite flowers, Mr. Wyman plans a Victory Garden this summer.

Coming to the Monitor about 10 days before its first edition in November, 1908, as "Ad Room" Foreman, Mr. Wyman soon became Assistant Foreman of the Composing Room. In 1922 he was appointed Foreman and since that time has carried out with distinction the varied duties of that post.

Mr. Wyman is a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received class instruction in 1923.

Mr. Wyman always has been interested in good typography and was responsible for improvement in the readability of certain awkward italic letter combinations by persuading the manufacturer to make logotypes of such combinations.

Besides being instrumental in bringing about many other improvements in his vocation, Mr. Wyman also played an important part in the development of the gladiolus, his pet avocation. In August of last year he received the bronze medal of the New England Gladiolus Society for being the first exhibitor in the country to show the White Golds variety of gladiolus. He also was the recipient of a gold medal for his exhibit of single spikes of 25 different varieties exhibited at the same show.

Wendell W. Wyman

Who retires today as Foreman of the Composing Room of The Christian Science Monitor.

566 Proposed Liquor Bills Introduced in 41 of 45 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Of the 45 Legislatures in states where the sale of liquor is permitted, 41 which convened in the first two weeks of January have had no fewer than 566 proposed liquor law amendments introduced, according to the Allied News Letter, publication of the Allied Liquor Industries, today.

Connecticut leads the states in the number of bills with 48; California is second with 40 bills; Tennessee third, with 37, and Massachusetts fourth, with 30, the news letter reports.

States which have had between 20 and 30 bills introduced since their 1943 legislatures convened are: Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oregon, it said. Between 10 and 20 bills have been introduced in the states of Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, the State of Washington and West Virginia. The remaining 16 states have had 1 to 10 bills introduced, while only one Legislature, that of Alabama, has no liquor bills under consideration.

One of the most drastic bills was presented in the Georgia Legislature. It is an act "to promote temperance and prosperity for Georgia people," would repeal outright the 1938 act legalizing the sale of alcoholic beverages and would prohibit completely the sale of distilled spirits in Georgia as a "war emergency measure."

"Informed industry observers are unanimously agreed that this bill represents a most serious threat to the continuance of the liquor industry in that state," the liquor industry publication says.

"Georgia is not the only state where out-and-out dry bills have been introduced. House Bill 105 in South Carolina would prohibit the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages of every kind. A bill in North Carolina would provide a state-wide referendum on prohibition. A bill in Ohio would prohibit sale by the drink for the duration.

"In Oregon, in Texas, and in Connecticut bills have been introduced to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in areas surrounding Army camps."

In Arkansas, the news letter reports, bills have been introduced to prohibit the sale or manufacture of whiskey, but to allow the sale of beer and wine under certain conditions. Other Arkansas bills would place wholesale liquor sales under State monopoly and provide for a state-wide poll on prohibition.

Georgia, Tennessee and New York legislatures have on their calendars bills to set up state monopolies, and measures that would provide for local option elections have been introduced in Indiana, South Dakota, Missouri and Iowa. Seven states are considering increasing liquor taxes or license fees.

Trickery Shown In Wet Misuse Of OWI Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The liquor business is up to its old tricks—this time falsifying Government reports.

The Office of War Information makes the accusation officially and furnishes its proof.

It charges specifically that the conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc., of New York City has faked an OWI release and has deliberately sought to mislead the public by introducing unidentified liquor propaganda into a Government document.

It also charges this organization with unauthorized reprinting and distributing of the recent OWI survey of drinking conditions in and around Army camps to which the liquor people surreptitiously inserted their own comments and issued them all as the Government's official report.

Perhaps the liquor industry thought it could get away with it. The Office of War Information aims to see that it doesn't.

"The Office of War Information on Dec. 30, 1942, made public a report on results of its survey," the OWI statement said. "This survey was undertaken by the OWI to clear up widespread rumors and public misunderstanding. The report of the survey was released to the press in mimeographed form but no printed version has been issued by the Government.

"It has come to our attention that a printed leaflet has been issued by the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries in which paragraphs of editorial comment by the conference are interspersed among excerpts from the OWI release. The cover page of this leaflet states that it was 'prepared and released by the OWI Dec. 30, 1942,' and that it is distributed by the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries.

"A second leaflet printed and distributed by the same organization contains the full text of the OWI release on drinking conditions. The front cover of this pamphlet bears the caption 'Prepared and released by OWI.' The fact that the leaflet was printed and distributed by the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries appears only on the back cover.

"The OWI has at no time authorized the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries to reprint or distribute the OWI report, nor has it authorized the use of the name of the OWI in connection with these leaflets.

"Information released by the OWI is public property. The use of such information for the purposes of a private organization in such a manner as to imply the official sanction of the OWI is misleading to the public and contrary to the intent of this office.

"Any impression that the leaflets issued by the Conference of Alcoholic Beverages Industries, Inc., have the indorsement or sanction of this office is completely incorrect and unwarranted."

The Cartoon of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

You Generals Fix It

Stiffer Curb Urged on Juvenile Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—More effective measures to combat war-caused juvenile delinquency are being urged by Government officials and welfare workers as statistics, newly disclosed for 1942, reveal a rising curve of youthful crime in America's war production centers.

Adequate control of juvenile delinquency now will reduce crime in the postwar period, officials stress in pointing out that youthful offenders increased as much as 33 per cent in 1942 in certain middle-class cities which have become centers of war production. Arrests skyrocketed 100 per cent in some small communities near army camps and training centers, while the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that 18.4 per cent of arrests throughout the United States in 1942 concerned persons less than 21 years old.

To check this trend, officials and juvenile court judges are urging more funds for child care agencies, more teachers at inadequately-staffed public schools and fewer mothers with young children in the war factories.

"Normal family life must be preserved and maintained," declares a recent statement of policy issued by the War Manpower Commission, while Paul V. McNutt, WMC Director, late last year issued a directive to certain government agencies to "develop, integrate and co-ordinate federal programs for the day care of children of working mothers."

Social workers generally agree that the primary cause of the rise in juvenile delinquency is found in the widespread wartime disruption of family life, with fathers entering military service, mothers employed in war industry and children largely deprived of parental guidance.

There have been marked declines in youthful crime in areas untouched by war activities in the past two years, but public attention has been focussed on conditions elsewhere because of the contrast with adult crime, which tends to diminish when a nation is at war.

Social surveys indicate that in the war areas generally, offenses perpetrated by teen-age males have been mostly crimes against property—thefts and fraud—while with girls the charge has been promiscuity with servicemen often undertaken under a false sense of patriotism. Other instances of delinquency run all the way from truancy of small children in Hartford, Conn., to serious insubordination to teachers in New York City resulting from overcrowding of classes and breakdown of discipline.

Recommendations to meet the varying situation in the United States are similar to those made by authorities in Britain. In Britain, where pressures on youth were far more severe than in the United States, with bombing of cities, living in shelters, closing of schools and parents in war service, a 40 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency was experienced during the first year of war.

Taking steps to correct the situation as early as 1939, the British Government recognized that a combination of existing child care agencies, co-ordinated with a special wartime organization, would be most able to deal with the problem.

In October, 1939, the British Board of Education and the Department of Education for Scotland assumed direct responsibility for the welfare of youngsters between the ages of 14 and 20, with a National Youth Committee formed to act in an advisory capacity.

The aim in Britain has been to keep young persons busy at worthwhile, stimulating work. Under a decentralized administration, and without compulsion, 13 nation-wide youth associations were affiliated. Encouragement was given such groups as the Youth Service Corps, which started as a spontaneous local organization for washing, darning and other aid to the Home Defense Guard and to agriculture.

Toward the end of December, 1941, the Government required all 16-18-year-olds to register with Youth Committees and later extended this to the 14-16-year-olds. The program has now been extended to provide wide facilities for pre-training of boys and girls destined for service with the armed forces.

In the United States, most juvenile authorities are agreed that increased effort by all existing agencies to improve child care conditions inside and outside the home is necessary, but funds are declared to be still insufficient for this purpose. Money for day care of pre-school age children was provided under the nursery school program of the Works Progress Administration, but this is now in liquidation.

Funds from the President's Emergency Fund amounting to $400,000 have been made available to the Government's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for administrative purposes, but officials of this office declare that child care services operating in war work areas are "not adequate to meet the need," while scant provision exists for the care of children of school age.

The War Manpower Commission is asking mothers with young children to stay home and employers have been requested not to hire them. In strategic defense areas where manpower and womanpower needs are greatest, however, the suggestion has been advanced that plants doing government work on a cost plus scale provide their own day care centers for children, at the factories, and collect for this out of their contracts with the Government.

Urban Populations Rise in Two Years

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 27

The Census Bureau reports that the civilian population in metropolitan counties of the United States increased 2.5 per cent between April 1, 1940, and May 1, 1942, while the population of other counties declined 3.1 per cent in the same period.

The Bureau estimated the civilian population of metropolitan counties increased from 66,775,729 in 1940 to 68,436,454 in 1942 and rural county civilian population declined from 64,547,407 to 62,545,823 in the same period.

"Population gains have been confined to about two thirds of the counties and to a few scattered rural counties," the Bureau said.

"In the main, these are the counties that have more than average wartime activity in connection with shipyards, aircraft factories, munitions plants heavy industry and military establishments."

Good Volume of Ads Seen From Department Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Whenever the American housewife opens her newspaper in 1943 she is likely to find the usual large volume of department store advertising despite prospective merchandise shortages, according to a sampling survey made by field officers of the Department of Commerce in principal cities.

The survey, the results of which will appear in detail in the March 4 issue of Domestic Commerce, indicates a keen appreciation on the part of store owners and managers of the importance and value of newspaper advertising, especially in the war emergency, not only to the store but to its patrons.

Some large stores expect to continue newspaper advertising at the 1942 level. Eight, including one large chain, report an increase in their advertising. Others find it necessary to retrench somewhat as sales volume drops in order to maintain a traditional percentage between sales volume and advertising.

Flexible Programs

Most stores plan to keep their advertising policies flexible in order to facilitate adjustment to changing conditions. Some indicate their newspaper volume will be limited only by the availability of the tools of the trade—merchandise to sell, newsprint paper and other materials that enter into advertising.

A single store in San Francisco, a large war-production area—indicated a large cut in daily newspaper merchandise advertising chiefly because current sales are booming and it is not considered desirable to attempt to build up a larger volume. This store, however, will maintain a flexible policy. Meanwhile, the major part of its reduced advertising will be devoted to war messages, covering such matters as the sale of bonds and stamps, building up blood banks, conservation of scarce material and the like.

Two other San Francisco stores planned to maintain newspaper advertising lineage at 1942 levels so far as possible. One of the latter said:

A Very Definite Mission

"We are planning to continue to advertise merchandise items and ideas of value and interest to our customers. We feel that such merchandise advertising is of more value now than it has been at any time in the past. We have found that customers are eager for information. We believe that advertising has a very definite mission from an educational and informative standpoint. We are not now contemplating a change in our 1943 lineage. This is subject to change because of factors which may be beyond our control. Present plans call for normal use of 1943 lineage, with more and more emphasis on the war effort."

The following from a department store in Richmond, Va., perhaps epitomizes the general view:

"Newspaper advertising will be maintained, come what may. If we don't have merchandise to sell, we'll sell the store, war bonds, substitutes, self-service, etc."

Four Boston stores indicated a policy of maintaining 1942 levels in advertising, with one announcing that increases had been ordered for the first and second quarters of 1943. The latter store indicated that it will depend on its ability to get merchandise whether it will spend the money on advertising commodities or to a larger extent on institutional advertising.

Many other stores throughout the country reported similarly.

Mowrer Criticizes U. S. French Policy

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Edgar Ansel Mowrer said Feb. 25 he had resigned recently as deputy director of the Office of War Information "with my ears still tingling from a recent rebuke" and so that he could speak his mind.

"When we made the fantastic blunder of utilizing the North African Fascists on their terms rather than on ours, it was, I am convinced, because in the State Department particularly, men had not clearly thought out what we seek to gain from this war," Mr. Mowrer, for many years an American foreign correspondent, told the French-American Club.

"There is unquestionably a dash of conservative class-consciousness in our French policy, of friendly warmth toward Vichy, coolness toward de Gaulle," he said. "But even more, I fear, it was the result of muddled thinking and child-like gullibility."

New Memorabilia on Maryland Is Given Baltimore Free Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27 — Officials of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore have just announced the presentation to the library of a priceless collection of documents relating to the founding and early settlement of Maryland.

The documents, known as the Calvert Papers, were originally assembled or drawn up by the Lords Baltimore and turned over to their attorneys for use in their lengthy lawsuit against William Penn and his sons over the northern boundary of Maryland—a controversy which was not settled until the Mason-Dixon Line was established in the early 1700s.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, of Baltimore, who purchased the papers in London in 1929, placed them in the Enoch Pratt Free Library about eight years ago on indefinite loan.

"The excellent manner in which the library displayed them impressed me greatly," Dr. Young said. "Also, the tremendous interest that was shown by the public and by the press demonstrated conclusively the importance of these papers to the people of Maryland.

"Realizing that these papers should not be kept in private hands, and having given consideration to various other organizations and libraries, I am convinced that the best place for them is in this great library."

Dr. Young also announced he will give $300 annually to the library for the publication of educational pamphlets about Colonial Maryland.

Announcement of his gifts was made at a meeting of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America by Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Pratt Library.

Of special interest among the Calvert Papers is the original letter from George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore, to King Charles I, asking permission to establish the Maryland Colony. Two unpublished historical manuscripts concerning the colony and one of the first maps of Chesapeake Bay are included in the papers.

Two years ago, Dr. Young presented to the library a series of original portraits of the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth Lords Baltimore. These portraits have been on exhibition in the library's main hall since that time.

Gasoline Pool Revealed by OPA

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—The District OPA office disclosed Feb. 26 evidence in which it said 42 persons combined to purchase 18,000 gallons of gasoline before rationing, then utilized the fuel without surrendering coupons.

Abram Harpending, OPA enforcement attorney, said many persons prominent in the city's business and social life were included in the group.

He gave this description of the pool's operation:

Last August, the group purchased the gasoline on a share basis and stored it in a 20,000-gallon tank outside the city. Periodically, the fuel was trucked from the tank to a city gas station where "subscribers" maintained a special pump. In obtaining the gas from the station, members signed slips indicating the amount they had withdrawn which was then deducted from their share of the pool.

Mr. Harpending said operation of the pool became known to the OPA last November after approximately 6,000 gallons had been utilized. Withdrawals were halted, he said, with the OPA allowing the gas to be sold to a distributor for resale to the public through regular channels. Members of the group have been summoned to a hearing.

Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

Rumford biscuits can stretch that meat ration 'way from here to *there!* Try a biscuit topping for a meat stew — or fill split biscuits with curried lamb. You can use biscuits in so many different ways that it's no problem at all to serve tempting main dishes with even a small portion of meat.

Some meatless Tuesday try this Rumford recipe. It's delicious!

Shrimp Shortcake

1 c. sifted flour
1½ tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*
½ tsp. salt
3 tblsps. shortening
⅓ c. milk (about)

Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder and salt together Cut in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on floured surface and knead gently for 30 seconds. Roll out to ¼" thickness. Place on greased baking pan and bake in hot oven (400°F.) 12-15 minutes. While shortcake is still hot, split, and fill and top with shrimp mixture. Sprinkle with freshly grated cheese and garnish with olives. Serves 4

Shrimp Mixture

4 tblsps. butter
½ tsp. salt
4 tblsps. flour
1½ c. milk
1 c. cooked & cleaned shrimp

Melt butter, add salt and flour and blend until smooth. Add milk and continue stirring until slightly thickened. Add shrimp and heat thoroughly

Don't wait until the mixing bowl is on the table to discover that you're fresh out of Rumford. Check the pantry shelf right now If your supply is getting low . get a large can of Rumford from the grocer today.

Rumford Baking Powder contains valuable amounts of calcium and phosphorus. Just 1 Rumford biscuit has as much calcium in it as 7 lamb chops!

Drop me a postcard and I'll send you a handy booklet of 21 Rumford biscuit recipes. This booklet is FREE. Just write to: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, Rhode Island.

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If your wartime living includes patriotic walking, bundle-toting, marketing and subway hopping . . . bank on 100% wool Harris tweed to stand the gaff! And come to Jordan's for the choicest tailoring of this sturdy, hand-loomed material in herringbone or novelty weaves. It's just good common sense to buy a coat that you KNOW will wear! Styles for misses in sizes 12 to 20; wine, blue, green, cinnamon brown. Styles for women in sizes 33 to 45 and 36 to 44; brown, blue and heather tones.

MISSES' AND WOMEN'S COATS—SECOND FLOOR

U. S. Employees Switched From Dull to Busy Spots

Log of the Port of Boston

Transfer of some Customs and other Federal employees who are less busy than in normal times as a direct result of the war, to the Internal Revenue Department which is busier than ever before because of increased taxes, is indicated by officials at Boston today.

A survey of manpower in many departments has been begun at Boston as a result of a Congressional order affecting the entire country.

Activities at the Custom House have decreased substantially because of the decline of commercial business at this port, and some clerks are without sufficient work to keep them busy, particularly since the recent lengthening of the Federal work week to 48 hours, according to officials.

Accordingly the names of all those considered "surplus" who might be available for transfer are being listed. In this way the Government will not lose the services of trained workers and will recall them to their original positions when commercial traffic at the port is resumed following the war.

* * *

Introduction and utilization of species of fish which heretofore have not reached the consuming public is the 1943 goal of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., according to Edward H. Cooley, executive vice-president, who disclosed today that the organization is pledged "to do everything possible to aid in the war effort."

Officers just elected for the year are: John A. Fulham, president; Joel J. Lamere, vice-president; Hugh J. O'Brien, secretary; Walter S. Hallett, treasurer; Samuel Grueby, assistant treasurer, and Edward H. Cooley, executive vice-president.

$1,000 for Each of Crew

Records for "highliners" in the fishing fleet are being broken almost as fast as they are made because of the scarcity of fish and high prices paid for all that come into port. The new 103-foot dragger Columbia, completing her third trip to the banks, was out 12 days and stocked $21,996 which meant $1,000 each for the 12 crew members.

Trade Authorities Wanted

Business executives with experience in foreign trade are wanted by Uncle Sam in Washington. A section chief is needed at $6,500 a year and two assistants to the Chief at $5,600, according to recruiting specialists at the Boston office of the Federal Civil Service Commission. Qualifications required include a wide knowledge of commodities, particularly raw materials. Experience in foreign trade is essential, preferably importing. Ability to write reports, to summarize data, and to obtain essential information on commodities, supplies, and markets, is desirable, as is proved executive ability.

Line Closing Offices

Offices of the Ocean Steamship Company—known as the Savannah Line—which have been located at pier 42, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, for many years, are to be discontinued at once for duration of the war. Llewelyn Wildes, agent at this port and with the company for nearly 50 years, is to retire from business. Charles J. Kadlec, chief clerk, and employed 38 years, is to work for freight car forwarders.

Cashman Back East

Timothy Cashman, formerly New England passenger agent for the Moore-McCormack Lines, who has been stationed recently in Portland, Ore., is once more in the Boston office, aiding in the handling of vessels through the port of Boston.

George Hill Goes to War

George Hill, who served with Patterson, Wylde & Co., Boston shipping firm, for 14 years, and for the past 12 months with the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., has been called into the Army. His place with the Sprague Company has been filled by John Burke, formerly with C. H. Powell Company and Stone & Downer Company.

Fish Price Average High

Average prices paid to fishermen landing trips at Boston Fish Pier in January were 10.40 cents a pound, said to be the highest average prices for a month on record. Scarcity of fish is so pronounced that on one day in January 57 cents a pound was paid to fishermen for a small trip, according to the Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in Boston. The total fish landed in January was 9,496,487 pounds as compared with 11,039,267 in the corresponding month last year, at which time the average price paid fishermen was 6.42 cents a pound.

Leon Stone

Paraguay Exports Alcohol as A Motoring Fuel

Paraguay uses considerable alcohol as motor fuel, and exports the product to both Argentina and Uruguay. With the country's own alcohol needs supplied, Paraguay last year exported a total of 201,941 liters, of which 119,659 went to Argentina and 82,282 to Uruguay.

Palestine Rations

A novel rationing system has been ordered in Palestine. Authorities ordered that a "commodity linking card" must be obtained by consumers to purchase sugar, flour and bread. When a card is issued by a retailer, upon request of a consumer, these commodities can be purchased by that consumer only at that store. Ration coupons are also required.

Pretoria Building

A postwar construction program estimated to cost nearly $32,000,000 is being studied by the City Council of Pretoria, Union of South Africa. The plans call for construction of 5,000 houses, municipal offices, market, abattoir, roads, bridges, and extension of existing electrical and sanitary facilities.

Labor for India

Through a program for training skilled Indian labor in England and other means, India will soon have a large supply of skilled workers to man its rapidly progressing industries.

New Egg Box

A new streamlined egg box has appeared in Argentina. Space is left on two sides of each layer, so that the eggs can be "staggered" and dropped into "cups" formed by the layer below. The cases are of wood, and hold 30 dozen eggs in the space formerly required by 17 dozen in the old-style box.

New Float Raft

A new float raft made entirely from Queensland cork has been presented to the Australian Navy by its designers, who claim the raft is shark-proof and unsinkable. It weighs only 160 pounds, but is capable of supporting a weight of half a ton, it is said.

Dominican Prices

Price control has been established in the Dominican Republic for articles of prime necessity, including coal, meat, milk, bread, rice, sugar, butter, kidney beans, onions, potatoes, plantains, preserves, pastes, and similar items which have become scarce because of the war.

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C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Racing Term Likely in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27—In spite of rising sentiment against the dependency of the State of New Hampshire on race track gambling and State liquor sales as major sources of State revenue, the State Senate is expected to add its approval to that of the House for another two years' extension of Rockingham Park's license to do business.

This year the most influential papers in the State have lashed out at the domination of New Hampshire public life by the race track interests. Keen observers concede that they have hit the nail on the head when the papers suggest that their voices will not be heard by Senators and Representatives who receive employment and favors from the race track interests.

On the day the Representatives voted on the extension of the race track license they found awaiting them in the pockets of their seats a report of the State Racing Commission reminding the Representatives of the amount the State received last year from the track; the amount the track contributed to charities; and the $43,600 that rural New Hampshire fairs received as a cut on the race track take. They were reminded that even civilian defense—the pet of the State administration—leaned on the race track for a financial hand-out.

The report even went so far as to tell how the track evaded Federal government requests to curb special transportation facilities for sporting events. There are many people in New Hampshire who would like to see the Federal government ban horse racing this year as they feel that this is the only way in which the politicians will face the problem of removing the State financial foundation from the quicksands of gambling and liquor.

Milk Situation

The milk situation in New Hampshire is not so critical as in other sections of the country, according to Martyn B. Kenney, Executive Secretary of the New Hampshire Milk Control Board. New Hampshire, he says, can expect only a moderate curtailment of milk supplies as a result of the "unwarranted and misguided" interference by Federal authorities. The freezing of milk prices at January levels does not work against New Hampshire as much as other sections of the country, according to Mr. Kenney, because the OPA authorized a boost in New Hampshire's milk prices in December. The production costs must be brought under a fair control before the situation is cleared up, Mr. Kenney adds. Since December he says that the prices of hay, grain and labor have become unbalanced again.

OPA Violations

Violations of OPA regulations could be enforced under State laws under the terms of a measure now before the lawmakers for action. The measure, which has been advocated by the State OPA office, would make it unnecessary for alleged violators to be brought before Federal court in Concord. The measure provides for a maximum penalty of six months in jail or a $200 fine, or both, for persons convicted of falsely using rationing cards or stealing such cards, or any rationed commodities. The penalty also applies to persons convicted of falsifying rationing cards or coupons, or destroying them for any unlawful purpose.

Community Canning

Community gardening in New Hampshire this year will be augmented by community canning. It is all a part of the drive to increase home production of foods in New Hampshire. The public will be educated in gardening and food production by the Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire which will provide instructors and supervisors for food conservation projects. Collective gardening will be encouraged in cities and towns throughout the State. It is suggested that community canning centers be established to assist inexperienced canners and to make equipment, including pressure cookers, available to the largest number of people.

Braintree Club Holding Art Day On Next Tuesday

Braintree Philergians will observe their Club's annual American Home and Art Day with an all-day program in Cochato Hall on Tuesday. Mrs. Earle M. White and Mrs. Leonard Dexter are co-chairmen. "Home Planning" will be discussed by Miss Polly Paine at the morning session, which opens at 10:30, and Mrs. Jackson Von Ladau, Director of the Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion, will speak on "Charming Lady in the War."

At the box luncheon, desserts will be sold by the War Relief Committee, Mrs. C. Edward Fisher, Chairman. Proceeds will be used to purchase yarn.

Mrs. Robert Garrett, New York stylist, will talk on "Textiles—From Design to Fabric" at the afternoon session, and there will be a fashion show, the clothes modeled by members of the American Home and Art Committee. The models will be announced in poetry form by Mrs. Lawrence Guild.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Tabacalera National Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

For Sunday, February 28

London—5:30 p. m.—"Answering You." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Stars & Stripes in Britain. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Today's FM Programs

For Sunday, Feb. 28
W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vocal Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix."
3:30 p. m.—Tommy Reynold's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
5:00 p. m.—Prof. Emmet Lavery, talk.
5:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter," drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
7:30 p. m.—Canteen Opening Fort MacArthur; variety show.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—"Song Spinners."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You," British-American two-way talks.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, March 1
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Feb. 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Important Dates For Consumers

Tomorrow — Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 23.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

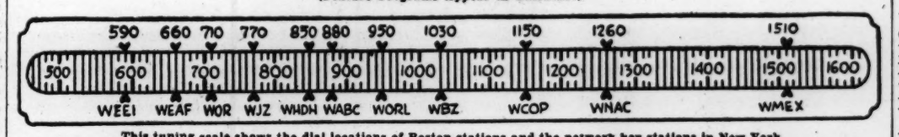
March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Susan Hayward	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	"Uncle Sam": drama	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield's Company	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books": speakers	Wagner's 'Die Walküre';	Roy Shield's Company	"Boston's Future": talks	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Lauritz Melchior; Helen	Roy Shield's Company	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Traubel; Lotte Lehmann, conductor	'The Family at War': dr.	Henry Jerome's Orch.	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Air Force Military Band	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	We Stand: Music	Julius Huehn; Thelma	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	Votipka; Irene Jessner;	News; Lyrics by Liza;	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	Lucielle Browning;	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	Mary Van Kirk; Hertha	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:15	Report from London	Glas; Helen Olheim;	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:30	Calling Pan-America	Margaret Harshaw; Eric	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Calling Pan-America	Leinsdorf, conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Wagner's 'Die Walküre'	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Bing Crosby, songs
5:30	conductor	Metropolitan Opera	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Drama; Songs	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	Eyes-Ears Air Express	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	'Day of Reckoning': dra-	"My People": drama;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast	matic trial of dictators	music; speaker	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"Music Just for You"	Ellery Queen: detective	Gregor Ziemer, comment	James Melton, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	"Music Just for You"	dramatisation; guests	Talk: Income Taxes	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy serial	London: variety show	Ambrose and His Orch.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky,	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Thomas L.	Concerto for Clarinet
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Thomas; Laurette Fill-	and Orchestra
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	brandt; orch.; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	pics-Baltimore hockey
10:15	Soldiers With	Waltz Time	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	game; News
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	Waltz Time	Maj. Gen. L. H. Camp-	Wagon": dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Gov. Harold E. Stassen	bell, Jr.: "Ordnance"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:15	Edelouit; Sunday's	Newscast	What's Your Job?: drama	Griff Williams' Orch.	Wendell Hermit's Orch.
11:30	Or.; Master Works	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	Ed Owen Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air:	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Eyes-Ears of Air Force'	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Tremont Temple Services
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies:	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple Services
11:15	Church: speaker	Services; speaker	orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Services
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple Services
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Services
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "Is	News report
12:15	Australia's Place	Weekly War Journal	Concert Orchestra	Labor Losing Ground?"	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	Rainy Four Singers	Cavalcade of Song	"We Americans": organ	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	chorus; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Airplanes"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Newscast	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow" dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	Reports on Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	John Barbirolli,	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Tom Slater, m. c.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	Boston University Ser-	The Army Hour': drama;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	pens: speakers; chorus	speakers; choir	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	J. Barbirolli, cond.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ra-	Young People's Church	Olympics - Baltimore
4:45	Or.: Jan Peerce	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speaker	hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	"Where Do We Stand?":	NBC Symphony Orches-	Prof. Emmet Lavery, talk	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	J. Gunther, J. Vandere'k	tra; Leopold Stokowski,	Concert Miniatures	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	News Service
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter"	Moments Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier	comedy drama	News Service	Religious program
7:00	"Commandos": dr.	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	"Commandos": dr.	Sportscast	pany; guest orchestra	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Xavier	Canteen Opening Fort	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Lt. J. McClain; or.	ley, m. c.	Cugat's Orchestra	MacArthur: variety sh'w	Services
8:00	Transatlantic Call:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: speaker	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.:	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	orchestra; guest	Wendell Willkie	milar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitainy's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	"Song Spinners"	U. S. Army Recruiting
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'What's My Name': quiz	"This Is Our Enemy":	Victory Night Watch
10:45	"Your Income Tax"	J. Anthony, director	show; with A. Francis	drama; orchestra; guest	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:00	News; E. Severeid	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	Music of the Masters	Cesar Searchinger: news	'Stars, Stripes in Britain'	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:30	Report to Nation	Music of the Masters	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Report to Nation	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	American Two-Way Tlks	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	R. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Lester Huff and Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Studio Concert	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Washington Memorial
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Hitler's Children': forum	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Al Donahue's Orchestra
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Nobody's Children":	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	drama	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newspaper	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Mary Small, songs	News Highlights	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	Dinner Concert	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Larry Clinton's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Waltz Time	News of the World	Music; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	Waltz Time	Network program	Yankee Starlets': songs	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	Western dramatisation	John Barry, comments	Keys to Melody	Jeanette MacDonald
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Rising Up the News"	Jerome Kern's Music
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries: Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater: "The Lady	"Counterspy": espionage	"Great Artists": Josef	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Strauss'
9:15	Is Willing" with	drama	Hofmann; orchestra	News Service	Don Juan Tone Poem
9:30	George Brent and	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album: Strauss'
9:45	Kay Francis	Horace Heidt's Or.; News	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Don Juan Tone Poem
10:00	Guild: H. Marshall:	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service: Defense
10:15	"This Above All"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30	Civilian Defense	World's Most Honored	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer.	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Master	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy": newspaper	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music

Clubwomen to Talk World Affairs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Clubwomen from all sections of Massachusetts are preparing to attend a World Affairs Conference at the Copley-Plaza on March 12. The Department of International Affairs of the State Federation of Women's Clubs has assembled for this all-day program a group of men and women who can speak with authority in regard to the most critical spots in today's world picture.

The morning session brings together speakers on India, China, France, and Puerto Rico. Sir Girja S. Bajpai, first Indian Minister to the United States, will discuss India's political and social problems with relation to the status of Gandhi whatever that is by March 12. Educated at Merton College, Oxford, Sir Girja has represented India in South Africa, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

More Light on Puerto Rico

Clearer light on current Puerto Rican problems will be given by Dr. Jose Padin, distinguished editor, lecturer, and authority on Latin America, who was Commissioner of Education in Puerto Rico from 1930 to 1937. Miss Lydia Dan, whose father is in command of a Chinese division in South China, will tell how China is carrying on. "France Forever" will be the subject of the concluding morning address by Donald MacAfee, who fought in the French Foreign Legion and was one of the last foreign correspondents to leave France.

Luncheon at 12:30 will be followed by an account of fighting in Africa with General Montgomery by Bayard Tuckerman, who served with a unit of the American Field Service attached to the British Eighth Army. Mrs. Pitirim A. Sorokin, a native of Russia and formerly a lecturer at the University of Petrograd, will talk on the role of Russia in world affairs.

After the Shooting

The final address of the day will appropriately be devoted to the topic, "After the Shooting Stops—What Then?" Walter F. Kotching, Professor of Education at Smith College, will deal with this subject. An Austrian by birth, Professor Kotching formerly lectured at the University of Kiel and was Director of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees, 1934-36.

The Federation considers this conference an important part of its war program. "Unless we appreciate our allies and understand their contribution, we cannot win either the war or the peace," says Mrs. Max R. Ulin, Chairman of the Department of International Affairs and of the General Committee for the conference. "The conference is designed to give us a better perspective on world affairs."

Vice-Chairmen of the Conference Committee are Mrs. George G. Brayley and Mrs. George W. Van Gorder. Mrs. Harold H. Given and Mrs. Earl C. Lewis are the secretaries.

A musical program arranged by the International Institute will carry out the international flavor of the meeting. Miss Helena Studzinska, Polish violinist, will be accompanied by Miss Sofia Stumberg, Latvian pianist.

John Durup

Mrs. John W. Myers

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Morning Musicales. The music group brings its fifteenth season to a close next Wednesday with a concert by Jan Peerce. The Musicales, which have become almost an institution in Boston, are given for the benefit of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mrs. Myers was a member of the Board of Trustees of the School when she was asked to head the Musicales Committee, and it is largely because of her able guidance and intelligent management that the concerts have been such a success. Other members of the Committee are Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Mrs. Theodore T. Whitney, Jr., Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Mrs. William Emerson Barrett, and Mrs. John A. Greene.

Home Hospitality Group to Entertain The French Sailors

French sailors now in Boston are to be well looked after by the USO Soldiers and Sailors Committee. All hospitality is being arranged through the Committee's Department of Home Hospitality, of which Miss Helen F. Delaney is Director.

Boston families are eager to entertain these French tars from the destroyers Le Fantasque and Le Terrible which arrived in port earlier this week, but before they can invite them into their homes, they must file an application with the USO. Arrangements have been made with the commandants of the ships to have all invitations handled through her department, according to Miss Delaney, and the men have been told not to accept invitations from individuals they meet on the street.

Miss Delaney is also accepting applications from those who wish to volunteer as interpreters. She says she never knew there were so many persons in Boston who could speak French. She prefers to have all applications in writing, stating just what times during the day the would-be interpreters are free. From 5 to 7 in the evening is the time she expects to need them most. She may want some on Sunday mornings, too, but she can tell better after this week end. Miss Delaney hopes to receive applications from men as well as women.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Needham Delphian Chapter—Miss M. Helen Fox will lead discussion on "America Inherits Religion." Needham National Bank, 10 a. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Gentlemen's Night with Dr. Russell H. Stafford, minister of the Old South Church, speaker. Mrs. Bernard Marshall, Hospitality Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Frank Kelley, in charge of refreshments. Mrs. Harry W. Putney, Mrs. Rene Petzoldt, Mrs. Herbert W. Prescott, and Mrs. Alvah C. Tisteen will serve; Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, Mrs. Sadie Potter, and Mrs. Harry Raphel, hostesses. Clubhouse, 8 p. m.

Newton Center Garden Club—Roland Coutu, speaker, "Fruit Trees, Pruning and Grafting"; Mrs. Edward D. Leonard, presiding. Newton Center Woman's Club, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Ross Ragan, U. S. N. R., will show three naval films. Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay will discuss current events. White Elephant Sale in charge of Mrs. Dana T. Gallup and food sale under direction of Mrs. W. T. Hathaway. At 1,234 Massachusetts Avenue, 2 p. m.

Daughters of 1812—Luncheon, 12:15, at Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, followed by directors' meeting, 1:45. Massachusetts State President, Mrs. Frank W. Morse, will present Prof. B. H. M. Vlekke of Howard University, who will speak on "The Netherlands Seamen and Their Part in This War." Mrs. J. Langendoen of the Women's Auxiliary of the Seamen's Club will also speak and Mrs. Harry A. Brown, State Chaplain of the Daughters, will conduct devotional exercises in honor of seamen. Hostesses: Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Edith Parker.

Waban Woman's Club—James R. Young for 13 years Far East Director of International News Service, speaker, "Japan, Russia, and the United States"; Mrs. George M. Belcher, presiding; Mrs. George M. Sneath, hostess. Exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Norman E. Dupee of Waban, arranged by Art Committee. Neighborhood Clubhouse, 1:30 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Industry program directed by Mrs. Alfred S. Adams. Ralph W. Wilkins, writer and lecturer at Bucknell University, speaker. "Here Comes Tomorrow." Miss Mary Anedikian, violinist, accompanied by Miss Hilda Barnes. Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson, President. Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Women Organists' Club—Luncheon and musical program, Hotel Gardner, 11 a. m. Beatrice Bolton, speaker; Kate Chapin, piano; Phillip Howell, boy soprano, accompanied by Doris Howell, Rachel Gilmore, president.

Milton Woman's Club—Drawings of Army life by Donald Brebner on exhibition; regular meeting, 2:15; final lecture by Miss Eunice Avery, 2:45. Coffee hour at 1:15.

D. A. R.—Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Chapter, meets 2 p. m. with Mrs. Ransford Monroe, 25 Wynot Road, Braintree. Readings by Mrs. Ralph H. Williams.

West Medford Woman's Club—Legislative meeting. Mrs. Warren Whitman, of Winchester, Federation Legislative Chairman, and Richard P. Flynn, Field Secretary, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, speakers.

Women's Overseas Service League—Dinner at Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, Samuel J. Tyack, gemologist, speaker.

Ipswich Woman's Club—"The Old Family Album," presented by club members, 2:30 p. m., Congregational Church. Miss Rosamond Reilly, director; music by Club Chorus. Mrs. Arthur Tozer, director; Mrs. Paul Goodhue, accompanist.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Program in charge of Art Committee, Mrs. Roy F. Olson, chairman. Flora Graves Pease, speaker. "Let's Look in the Attic." 2 p. m.

Cohasset Woman's Club—Program by Madeline-Delight Brooks and her Seeing-Eye dog, Verona. Open meeting, 2:45 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Private view of paintings done by members, 4-6 p. m. Book review by Mrs. Thomas A. Ruskin, 11 a. m.

Tuesday

Roslindale Woman's Club — Celebrate thirty-second anniversary, Unitarian Parish House; members present one-act comedy; George and Mildred Lawton, vocal duets.

Y. W. C. A. of Boston — Ruth Bryan Owen speaks in lecture series on "American Women" (because of change in speaker's plans, date advanced from March 9).

Braintree Philergians — Cochato Hall 10:30 a. m. Speakers, Miss Polly Paine, "Home Planning"; Mrs. Jackson Von Ladau, "Charming Lady in the War." Afternoon session, Mrs. Robert Garrett, "Textiles from Design to Fabric"; fashion show modeled by American Home and Art Committee members, Mrs. Lawrence Guild, announcer.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Congregational Parish House, 2 p. m.; Emily Henry Bush, color photographer, describes interviews with famous persons.

Canadian Club Woman's Auxiliary—Card Party, food sale, report of Federation mid-winter conference, at Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, coffee hour, 1 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Afternoon of old-fashioned sitting-down games at Loring-Greenough House, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts—At Y. W. C. A. Winter meeting. Morning session, 10:30. Speakers: Mrs. Roberts Owen, "Girl Scout Camping for 1943"; Miss Dema Kennedy. Afternoon session, 2:30. Speakers: Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, "A Million More by '44"; Mrs. William V. M. Fawcett.

Community Club of Canton—Illustrated lecture on Alaska by Harris Walter Reynolds. Annual collection for Penny Art Fund. Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Quest and Question Club—Exhibit and talk on Chinese art by Mrs. Fred S. Davis. Mrs. Edward Richardson, Hostess. Beacon Villa, Winthrop.

Old and New, Malden—American Home Day. Morning session, 10:30; speakers: Kathleen Emerson Swan, "A Little Old House on a Hill," and Imogene Wolcott, "Planning Meals in Wartime." Luncheon, 12:30. Afternoon, 2 p. m.: Mildred Beryl Palmer, speaker, "The Changing American Home"; music by Glee Club.

Wednesday

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Recitation by Miss Mady Christians. Exhibit of lithographs on old sheet music covers, collection of Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., arranged by Mrs. Albert Richards. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—International Relations Forum, 1:15 p. m., Parish Hall. Speaker from Swiss Legation on "Functions of the International Red Cross through Switzerland."

Boston Morning Musicals—Jan Peerce, 11 a. m., Statler Hotel Ballroom.

Thursday

Federation Club Institute—Subject, "Our American Way with Women's Clubs in Wartime," Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m. Guest speaker, Prof. Henry Holmes, of Harvard.

Arlington Woman's Club—Robbins Memorial Hall, 2 p. m. Music: Gainsboro Quintette and Louise Beach, soprano.

Harvard Woman's Club—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m., Jane Dillon presents two-part program.

D. A. R.—Paul Revere Chapter, Mrs. Fred H. Burdett, Treasurer of Burdett College, speaks on "The Story of Lighting," College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Melrose Woman's Club—G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m., Russian and American songs by Celia Eames and Constance Whitcomb.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Talk on current events by Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken of Phillips Academy, 11 a. m. Membership luncheon, 12:30, with Imogene Wolcott, author of "Yankee Cook Book," speaking on "The Food Forecast in Wartime."

Friday

Avery Lecture—Last in series "Interpretation of World Events" by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Subject: "The Heart of Europe." Copley-Plaza, 10:45 a. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—American Citizenship and Legislation Day. Odd Fellows Hall, dessert, 1 p. m.

Woburn's Woman's Club—Congregational Church Vestry, 2:30 p. m., Miss Edith Marshall Clarke, novelty instrumentalist, gives musical program.

Canitabrigia Club—Talk on Jewelry at clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, 2 p. m.; exhibition of work by students of High School, Latin School, and Rindge Technical School.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture on "Creative Cooking," by Alexandrine Toutoux, 10:30 to 12, Perkins Hall.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Dramatic Department play reading, "The Merchant of Venice." Emmanuel Episcopal Church Parish House, Stratford Street, West Roxbury. Coffee hour, 1 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, of The Christian Science Monitor, "A Travelogue on the World Conquest," 2 p. m. Masonic Temple.

Saturday

Boston Bates Alumnae Club—Luncheon at Toby House, Copley Square, 2 p. m., Mrs. George Chase, speaker. Reservations by March 3 with Enterpe Dukakis, 210 Rangeley Road, Chestnut Hill, or Frances Maguire.

Daughters of the American Revolution—Seventh annual assembly, Massachusetts Junior Membership, 2:30 p. m., Hotel Kenmore.

Fall River Dairymen Are Defiant

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Fall River Milk Producers Association voted yesterday to withdraw from the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Federal Food Distribution Administration unless that agency receives OPA permission to increase their producer price from $4.11 to $4.34 a hundredweight.

The action was taken after a five-hour discussion and William T. Smith, manager of the Association, appealed by letter to President Roosevelt "for relief which the Association has failed to obtain from other Government agencies."

Members also voted to raise the price to $4.40 at the landing platform on March 1, if the increase was not granted and the withdrawal from the Federal order went into effect.

Spokesmen added that they would petition the Federal agency for authorization to raise the price to $5 a hundredweight by July 11.

Spokesmen declared that the $4.40 was within the OPA price ceiling and that the current price of $4.11 was below that in neighboring markets.

They said that the Federal order under which they operate in the Fall River area allows retirement from the Federal Food Administration and added that nothing had been done concerning their problem since they sought an increase at a hearing last October.

Several persons favored a milk strike, but no vote was taken on the question and it was allowed to drop.

Charles A. Harris, Jr., Bristol County agricultural agent, told the producers: "The Government has asked you to increase production of milk, but Uncle Sam has not the right to ask you to go broke."

Field and Forest Club Dance Tonight Features 'Squares'

The Field and Forest Club will have a dance this evening at Horticultural Hall. Old-fashioned square and round dances, reels quadrilles, polkas, waltzes and modern rhythms will be included.

Honor guests of the occasion will be Col. Philip Fox and a group of Army officers in training at Harvard and Lieut. William Potter and a group of naval officers from the indoctrination school there. Miles Gregory Lee of the Harvard Graduate School is chairman of the party.

Hosts and hostesses will include Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Bayers, Miss Elsie M. Booth, Miss Mary R. Lee, Miss May Neelon, Miss Helen Thomas, Harry W. Evans and Frank L. Kirchgassner.

Artist to Be Guest

Jane Dillon, international artist, will present a program of dramatic sketches and round-the-world experiences at the meeting of the Harvard Woman's Club to be held at the Hotel Vendome on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock. The Hospitality Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Howard Wilbur, will serve refreshments during the social hour following the program. Mrs. Frederick J. Caldwell, Mrs. Austin Fittz, Mrs. David D. Scannell, and Mrs. Charles G. Smith will preside.

How Teamwork Ups Output Told by Farmer

Seldom does a farmer take pen in hand and sit down at his kitchen table to prepare the manuscript of a bulletin for the Government Printing Office, but P. A. Waring of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is an exception.

His bulletin, probably the first ever written for the United States Department of Agriculture by a dirt farmer, was published recently. It is entitled "Teamwork to Save Soil and Increase Production" and tells what Mr. Waring and his five neighbors have experienced in attempting to control the ravages of erosion in their valley. Copies of the bulletin can be had free by anyone sending a postcard request to the Soil Conservation Service office, 130 Washington Street, Hartford Conn.

Mr. Waring, who supports a wife and two children on the proceeds of his 70-acre poultry farm 25 miles northeast of Philadelphia, is highly articulate with his pen and frequently writes short items for farm magazines. As a young man, in 1922-23, he hitch-hiked has way around the world, stopping off for lengthy visits where fancy dictated.

In India he became tutor in English to the son of the Maharanee of Mohurbhunj and was a friend of the late Indian sage and Nobel Prize winner, Rabindranath Tagore. Once he carried an important message from Mr. Tagore to Dr. Hu Shih, then the leader of a growing renaissance movement in Chinese literature, and now China's foremost man of letters and recent Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Waring bought his farm 14 years ago for $3,500, making a down payment of $800. Today, largely as a result of his efforts, which are described in the bulletin, the place has a sale value of nearly $20,000. Meanwhile, Mr. Waring has found time to play a leading part in organizing the Bucks County Poultry Producers Cooperative, and has become Secretary of the Pennsylvania Land Conservation Association, an organization of farmers who aim at developing action to meet farm problems that defy individual effort.

Tryouts Planned By Vincent Club

Tryouts for the Vincent Club show begin promptly at 9:30 Monday morning in the Junior League ballroom at Zero Marlborough Street, and will continue through Tuesday. April 2 and 3 are the dates for the show, which is given annually for the benefit of the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

Miss Dorothy Rackemann, chairman of the show, reports a gratifying response to the cards which were sent out asking the membership what they would like to do. With so many of the girls engaged in war service, rehearsals this year will have to be scheduled to dovetail with these activities.

To go from a morning's work at the Red Cross or from serving as a nurse's aid to spend an afternoon's hard work on tapping won't be as easy as stepping into a car and going to rehearsal from home, but replies indicate there are plenty of girls willing to try, according to Miss Rackemann.

Needham Club Plans Relations Forum

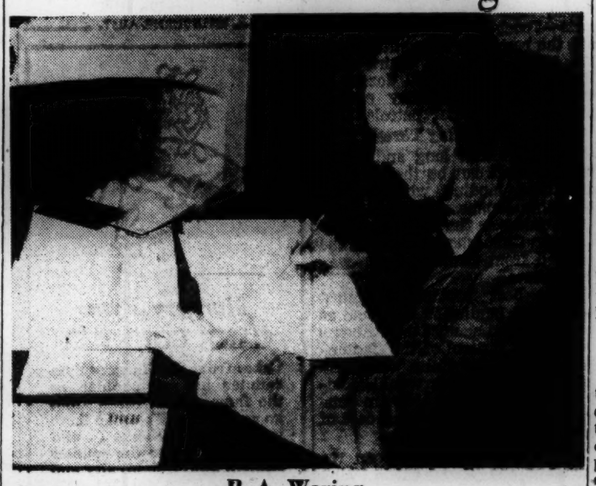
An International Relations Forum will precede the next meeting of the New Century Club of Needham on March 3, at 1:15 p. m., in the Parish Hall. Mrs. Robert E. Powell, Chairman, will introduce a speaker obtained through the Swiss Embassy, who will tell how the International Red Cross operated throughout Switzerland.

Mrs. Norman A. Dubois, President, will conduct the business meeting at 2:15 p. m. in Fuller Hall. Commemorating the fiftieth anniversay of the founding of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Club will sing her "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. Ralph P. Preble, hostess for the afternoon, will present Marian Hertha Clarke in "It's on the Air."

Candidates' Night Off

The Brookline Citizens' Committee said recently that the annual candidates' night customarily held to give contestants for municipal offices at the town election an opportunity to present their qualifications and issues would be omitted this year in view of transportation difficulties. There are 242 candidates for 198 district seats to be filled in the town's 10 precincts.

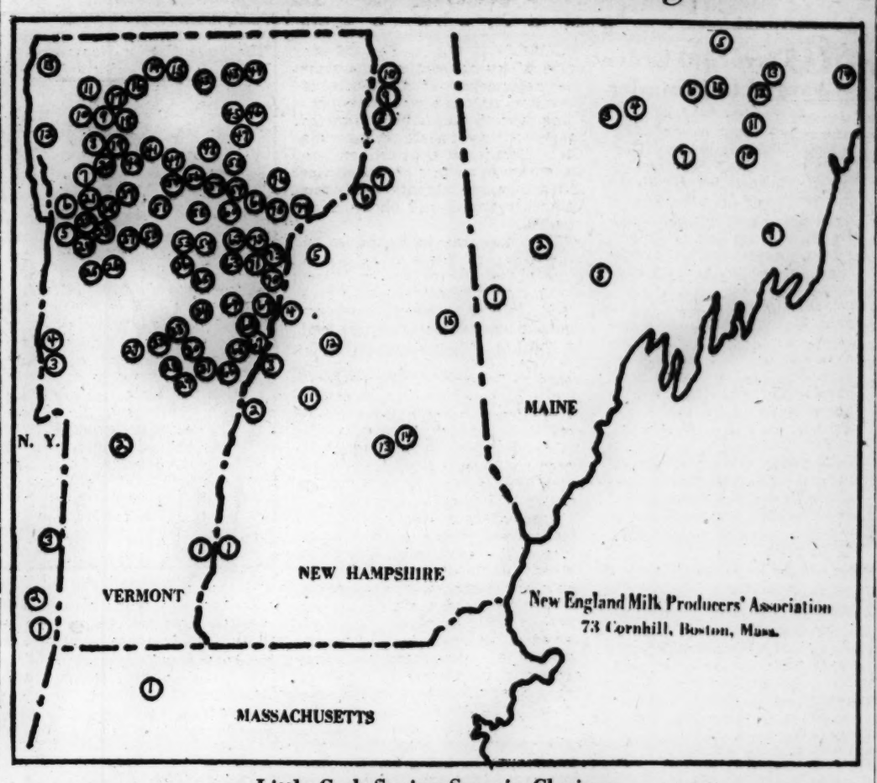
Writes of Soil Saving



P. A. Waring

Farmer of Pennsylvania, using his kitchen table as a desk, writes the story of how he built his $3,500 farm in 14 years to current value of nearly $30,000.

Rural Milk Plants in New England



Little Cash Saving Seen in Closings

Locations of the 110 country milk plants in New England serving the Greater Boston market are shown on this map. Fifteen are situated in Maine; 15 in New Hampshire; 1 in Massachusetts; 3 in New York State, and 76 in Vermont. The Government has proposed that more than 50 of these plants, all serving the Boston milk shed, should be closed within three months to effect economies. But New England dairymen see little cash saving by such action.

Possible July Milk Rationing Seen Solving Many Problems

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's acute milk problems, which long have vexed producers, distributors, and consumers—climaxed by continuing drops in production and the freezing of prices—gave some promise today of favorable solution, with the rationing of milk by July hinted by various sources.

About 1,500 New England producers have gone out of business during the past three years, and milk production dropped from 86,247,000,000 pounds in 1941 to 81,998,000,000 pounds in 1942, with sales mounting in the same period to a point where the Boston market surplus reached a new low.

Early this month, the Independent Milk Dealers Association met to consider methods by which the serious conditions surrounding the distribution of milk in the Greater Boston market might be eased. Protests were sent to Washington Representatives and Senators, and as a result the Government announced last week that Office of Price Administration regulations governing milk prices would be altered in certain areas.

The Independent Dealers pointed out that, during the past few months, the OPA had allowed increased prices to milk distributors in a number of other areas. OPA action in freezing New England milk resale prices at March, 1942, levels, plus the increased prices distributors were forced to pay for the raw product under orders from the United States Department of Agriculture, had driven several small distributors out of business, it was stated.

According to the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, there were 370 distributors in this area on July 1, 1941. A year later, the number had dropped to 314, a reduction of 56. On Dec. 31, 1942, the number had further dropped to only 279.

Distributors of 4,000 quarts daily, it was pointed out, faced an annual loss in gross revenue at the rate of $7,300. "The small distributor cannot continue in business at this rate," it was stated.

Meantime, the question of whether production of milk or the price of milk to the consumer is of more importance in the wartime economy has been threshed out in Washington during the past month—and production has lost. Amendments to orders which were promised to New England dairy farmers for the first of February remain stalled in the office of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

Under present procedure in Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard cannot clear a producer price increase without the approval of the OPA. The latter, on the other hand, has received a directive from the Administration to hold down prices on commodities which make up the cost of living.

Because of the conflict between these two agencies, the amendments have been referred to Director Byrnes for arbitration. There, according to the latest information, they still rest. Thus, in the last analysis, the question is now up to the Administration. The deadlock in which milk pricing now finds itself can only be broken by executive order, or by Congressional action, according to the New England Dairyman. It adds that this last may be the answer.

Public Hearings On 229 Bills Due In Coming Week

Public hearings on 229 bills will be held before legislative committees at the State House next week.

Among the bills to be considered by the Committee on Education on Monday will be one for repeal of the provision for free transportation of private school pupils to and from school. This has been a "perennial" since the law was enacted in 1936 and has been supported by individuals and groups interested in maintaining the separation of Church and State.

Several bills on the subject of establishment of child-care centers and nursery schools for the children of mothers engaged in essential war work will also be heard by the Committee on Education.

Elections, registrations of voters and care of ballots used in state or national elections are the subject of a series of bills filed by William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, scheduled for hearing before the Committee on Election Laws.

The Committee on Labor and Industries will hear speakers on a series of bills Tuesday, which ask for amendments and new legislation on the Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The Committee on Taxation will hear a bill which would repeal the gasoline, tobacco, liquor and meal taxes and substitute instead a tax on bank deposits.

Raid Shelter Parley

A conference on the problem of using public and private buildings as air raid shelters to which architects, engineers and contractors are invited, will be held today at 1:45 p. m. in Richards Hall, Northeastern University, under the auspics of the Region V Air Raid Shelter Technical Corps of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

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German Liberal Groups in Hiding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 27—Liberal opposition in Germany still is alive. There still are some liberal-thinking persons in every community who might become rallying posts for the German people in case of defeat.

Individuals of liberal thinking who have held out against the Nazis in good times and bad are exceedingly rare in Germany. However, the prestige of those who never have wavered is great in the intimate circle of their friends, for under Nazi terror they have endured the most difficult trial imaginable.

These men may have a role to play in defeated Germany. They have been in close contact with the German people—much closer, in fact, than those liberals who were able to get away into the free world of the West. The difficulties and sufferings attendant upon emigration led many of these people to try to endure life in Germany despite the Gestapo terror.

Ideological Descendants

They are the ideological descendants of the freedom-loving "Forty-Eighters" who fled to the United States in the days of Carl Schurz. They believe in the dignity of the individual and in the legal basis of citizenship granting to the individual certain fundamental human rights.

The fact that even a few of them still are alive is due only to their pastmastership in the art of dissimulation. The elaborate Nazi ritual of salutes, badges, and "voluntary contributions" which must be observed as a first condition for continued existence in Germany has made them more chameleon-like than the chameleon.

To keep contact with friendly like-thinking oppositional forces, the average German liberal has developed uncanny psychological insight whereby political coloring can be noticed by a slight fluctuation of the voice or other sign.

As one liberal explained, "I salute my colleagues in office with a snappy 'Heil Hitler.' No one will catch me with such primitive methods. If a peasant woman denounces me to the Gestapo for oppositional talk, I always can put on a bold front and arrogant tone [always impressive to the Nazis], claim she misunderstood me or invented her accusation, but a salute is much more obvious and its lack easily detected—either one performs it or one does not."

Unlike the Communists, the liberal opposition does not seem to have a political machine for extensive agitation among the masses. It believes cell building is useless, as the cells of Communists periodically are cleaned out and prisons filled to overflowing.

A typical attitude of the liberal oppositionist in a small community is seen in the following statement of a Liberal to one of his admirers: "Look about you in your circle, pick in your mind a man whom you know you can trust when the crisis comes. Don't tell me or anyone else his name as we might weaken under the Gestapo rack. Just wait until the time is ripe and you can openly follow his lead."

Ruhr Weakened

An intense bitterness against the Nazis, meanwhile, is spreading among large sections of the German population, particularly in the Ruhr, the Rhineland, and Bavaria.

Constant bombings for two years have robbed people of the Ruhr of their reserves of nervous energy. Nightly they descend into inadequate cellars, snuggle among cold potatoes, coal and peat as bombs fall around them. More and more persons, according to reports from inside the Reich, now are blaming the Nazis rather than the British for the bombings.

This is surprising in view of the intensive efforts of official propaganda to spread the view that it is "the others who are the criminals."

But if they fail in their attempt to brand the Allies as criminal, the Nazis try to make all Germans feel that they are equally guilty and will hang with the Nazis if defeated.

Placards in Towns

Placards are now placed in every square with genuine or faked quotations of United Nations statesmen and political leaders threatening the entire German people with punishment as criminals. At the same time, Army officers now are being severely punished for describing mass killings of civilians in occupied countries—the Poles, for example, by means of tanks. Such deeds are held to be "state secrets."

The following words of a German officer stationed in Warsaw give a picture of the attitude of many Germans toward the war and their own guilt: "I am a Social Democrat. I hate Hitler but am forced to hide my Social Democracy deep in my heart. I admit our guilt in the war. I am fully aware that our treatment of subjected populations is inhuman and immoral and I am opposed to it. All peoples we now are mistreating will demand revenge. They are quite right in doing so. We were wrong in starting this whole business and in continuing it. Still I will continue fighting to the end because I have a wife and children in Cologne who will be killed if we are defeated."

A more resolute, though rarer, opposition stand is expressed in the following statement: "I am entirely agreed with the Allied program of smashing the German Army. The most guilty Nazis should be hanged, the less guilty ones should have their property confiscated. Most of them will regard it as a gift from heaven if permitted to keep a field or two and one of their less valuable cows. As for the German masses, they must be given a pick and shovel and forced to help rebuild the destroyed cities of Russia. This should be Germany's share in the peace rather than a nice fat loan, as after World War I."

New Terrorism Order Charged to Himmler

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 27

Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, was reported by the Russians to have ordered his renchmen in all occupied countries to suppress, "ruthlessly," the slightest resistance, "even if mass public executions or saboteurs are necessary."

"Only by terror shall we be able to keep these slave nations in submission," he instructed German authorities, according to a Tass news agency message from Stockholm recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Herr Himmler is said to have called on German officials in occupied countries to renounce "the old conceptions" and mobilize the resources of the occupied countries "with all severity."

German Offensive In East Unlikely In Welles' View

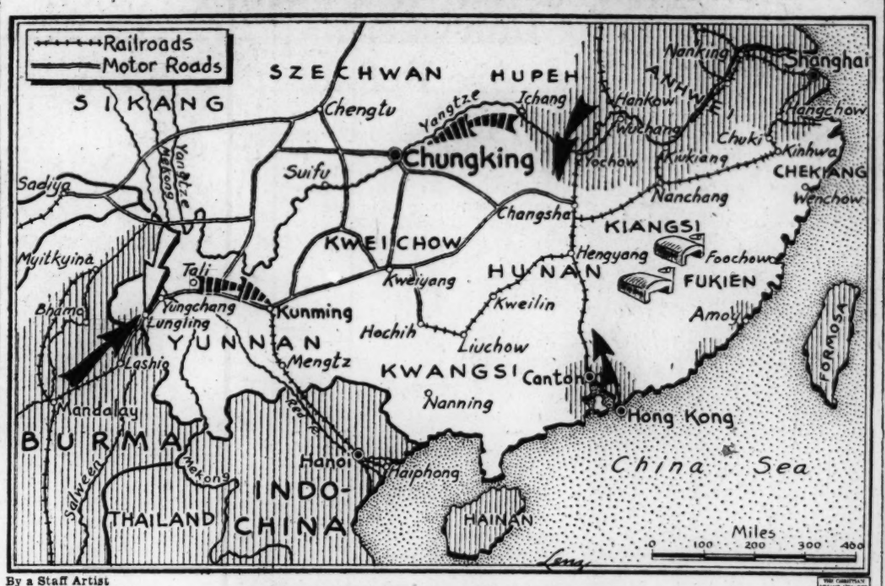
TORONTO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, yesterday voiced his personal impression that the Germans have been so thoroughly routed on the Russian front this winter that "in all probability" it would be impossible for them to reform sufficiently to take the offensive in the east this spring.

In an interview shortly before he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Toronto Mr. Welles discussed the widespread rumors about Hitler.

"There's a good deal of conjecture he may be dead, but in the neutral Capitals of Europe there are all sorts of rumors," he said. "We have absolutely no confirmation of the rumor—may I add, I'm sorry to say."

Asked whether Hitler's passing would make any real difference, Mr. Welles said he believed "if the evil genius of Hitler were removed it would create a state of affairs in Germany which would be bound to hasten the inevitable collapse."

Course of the War in China



By a Staff Artist

Sino-Japanese Strategy in the Field

Major Japanese actions are shown by black arrows, the shaded arrows indicating the strategic objectives of the Nipponese offensives. One is aimed at Changsha, in an effort to control the rail line to Canton and cut interior China off from the coast. Another is aimed at the Chinese Capital of Chungking. Still another strikes up the Burma Road in an effort to drive toward Kunming, capture of which would make reopening of the Burma Road an almost impossible task for the United Nations. White arrow shows Chinese holding operation at Lunling. Airdromes indicate position from which Japan could be bombed from the Chinese mainland. Exact location of the airfields is not disclosable.

China Front: What Stays Tokyo's Hand?

Continued from Page 1

mately one third of their land forces in Korea and Manchuria. This has been the case for over a year.

The northern concentration began immediately with the fall of Java in March, 1942, and was widely presumed to mean a Japanese attack on Siberia. That attack never materialized, nor has the strength of the Japanese concentration along the Siberian borders ever been diminished so far as is known outside.

It may be that Japan fears a Russian attack, or fears the use of Russian bases by American forces, or still intends to attack Siberia itself. Some such reason obviously lies behind the fact that approximately 30 Japanese divisions have been kept for nearly a year in the Far North where the front is inactive and they have been useless on either the Pacific Islands fronts or on the major Chinese land fronts.

Dispositions Against U. S.

The Pacific war with the United States has also absorbed a large part of the Japanese land army, although it is primarily a sea and air war. There are an estimated 20 divisions scattered over the islands front from Singapore to Kiska in Alaska, with the bulk, obviously, concentrated in the Solomons-New Guinea-Dutch East Indies area.

Of the remainder, the Japanese probably have about 30 divisions along the China Coast. This includes the forces which have penetrated up the Yangtse River as far as the great bend at Ichang and also those which hold the major ports along the coast of the China Sea and even those in Indo-China. There is a final balance of probably about four divisions in Thailand [Siam]) and an estimated total of only six divisions in all of Burma.

These are relatively small forces with which to police an occupied and hostile country and at the same time conduct major offensive actions. While they are well equipped forces and of course could, theoretically, undertake advances which could jeopardize China's existence, the fact remains that most military observers doubt Japan's ability to advance much farther into China without shifting forces from other areas.

Potential Threat to China

If and when there is a shift to the south from the northern concentration areas, the threat to China's existence will be considered desperate. But so far as is known that shift has not yet begun and therefore the Japanese order of battle scarcely seems drawn for the oft-predicted effort "to knock China out of the war."

However, there is a constant Japanese effort to improve position and there are limited objectives well worth trying and in fact vital to Japan's future security on that day when Germany is defeated and Anglo-American power is turned against Japan.

The greatest potential danger to Japan's Chinese position is the reopening of the Burma Road. Someday, obviously, armies will march from India and ships will bring men and planes through the Indian Ocean to concentrate on Burma.

Japan has one way to make that useless. That would be to push up the Burma Road to Kunming. If they once held Kunming they could almost certainly drive down the Kunming-Hanoi railroad line into Indo-China and open a supply line from there which would give them a base deep inside China and a short supply line from the East.

Power of Kunming

At present they cannot advance up the railroad from Indo-China because mountains bar the way. But from Kunming they would be behind the men who guard the mountain passes. And once they held Kunming and the railroad to Hanoi they could afford to abandon Burma. The Burma Road would be of little use to the Allies if the Japanese were at Kunming.

The strongest effort being made by the Japanese anywhere on the Chinese Front today is, logically, from Burma up to Kunming. They are stopped now where the Burma Road goes northeast across the Salween River. Their forces are moving up from Lashio and Lunling, but have not yet succeeded in making good a crossing of the Salween.

The British drive down towards Akyab on the far side of Burma has made little progress, but it is just enough of a threat to keep the Japanese from concentrating all their force in Northern Burma. With only six divisions in all of Burma to work with, the Japanese threat up the Burma Road to Kunming remains dangerous, but not as serious as it could be. It can be contained provided sufficient weapons and ammunition are kept flowing to the Chinese holding the Salween River banks.

Chungking Major Objective

Chungking is, of course, a major Japanese objective, but one which probably remains eventual rather than immediate. If they could take Kunming then the way would be open for a double advance on China's war Capital, one spearhead coming from Kunming while the other proceeded up the Yangtze from Ichang.

As long as Kunming holds, however, the tendency is to estimate Japanese activity in the middle Yangtze area more in terms of a threat to Changsha than to Chungking.

Changsha is an immediate and extremely important objective for the Japanese. They have already tried three times to get it. They may be trying again now. They have two reasons for wanting it. To consolidate their hold on South China they need control of the Hankow-Canton railway. If they held it they would be able to cut off all contact between the Central Chinese armies and the coastal area from Shanghai down to Hong Kong.

Changsha is also the center of the area where someday—if all goes well—a network of United Nations air bases will supply great bomber fleets for the attacks on Japan's industrial areas and on Japan's supply line to the East Indies and Singapore.

Importance of Changsha

Thus the Japanese need Changsha both to strengthen their present position and also to protect themselves against the day when Allied power may be free to use China as a great base for attacks on Japan. They have reason enough to try to take it.

Last week the Japanese were concentrating at Yochow to move down toward Changsha. They also started to move up the railroad line from Canton. But they did little from Canton. They took Lupao about 20 miles north of Canton, and are now withdrawing again and the Chinese are back in Lupao.

Last week they moved west from Nanchang and took Fengsin, which they probably also want as a means of reducing the danger of air bases in that general area.

The big weakness in the Japanese position lies in this southeastern area. They hold the big seaports—Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and the rest. But they still do not and cannot hold the entire coast line and there are still dozens of small ports which they control only by their water patrols.

Allied Landing Threat

Some day that long and thinly held seacoast can be the scene of an Allied landing which would hurt the Japanese position seriously unless in the meantime they had won Changsha and opened the railroad from Canton all the way to Hankow.

Their best protection against such a sea landing is the same as the protection against the air bases—to obtain control of the Canton-Hankow railroad and a wide strip on both sides which would effectively cut off contact between Central China and everything east of the railroad.

Japanese activity has been reported on one other front in China—in the area north of Shanghai, where a Japanese column was reported moving east from Suchow. But that did not sound like any new conquest. That entire area has supposedly been in Japanese hands for years. If they are advancing into it now it is presumably because Chinese guerrillas have taken a lot of space away from them.

The important Japanese moves come down, therefore, to the attempt to cross the Salween River from Burma toward Kunming, and the presumed drive down the railroad toward Changsha and Canton from Yochow. They are logical Japanese moves. If successful they would reduce China's powers of resistance to a new and almost helpless low, and would destroy most if not all of China's value to the United Nations as a future base for an attack on Japan.

The question at the moment is how seriously those two attacks are being pressed. No serious enemy progress has been reported since last week. The key question probably is whether they have transferred any troops from the inactive northern fronts. They have not made any transfers recently sufficiently large or obvious to have become widely known.

And if American pressure on Japanese shipping can be maintained at its present rate the time can come when such transfers will put a maximum strain on the Japanese war effort.

Meanwhile, the danger to China is extreme. There can be no question of the low state of China's ability to resist. But there is also much question as to Japan's power to push a major attack into China, even against light resistance. The line is already drawn out far and thin.

Synthetic Rubber Union In South Called First

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27 (AP)—Organization of what Louisville labor leaders said is the first union of synthetic rubber workers in the United States has been completed at the B. F. Goodrich Kerosseal plant here, John McKiernan, vice-president of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union of America (A. F. of L.), announces.

Mr. McKiernan said 90 per cent of the Goodrich plant employees had been signed up as members and that the management had been petitioned to begin negotiations for a contract. He declared that although occupations of the rubber workers were similar to those of the distilling industry, they would be granted a separate union charter.

Farm-Labor Blocs Extend Pressure Against Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

up to $5,000 fines if two or more persons "conspire" to stop or hinder war production. The measure could obviously be used to prevent any strike in a war plant.

Some or all of these measures, stimulated by reports of excessive "absenteeism" in American war plants, by the general pendulum swing of congressional sentiment against labor, and by recent strikes or threats of strikes in aircraft plants, seemed certain of passage. As the "curb-labor" legislation moved up to bat, measures concerned with manpower seemed to be getting into the line behind.

The Senate Appropriations subcommittee which has become the eyes and ears of Congress on highly controversial manpower questions, summoned the manpower, agriculture and production officials of the Government to their closed sessions which have already put many an Administration official and policy on the examiners' rack.

The summons go to Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Administrator; Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, who between them handle not only the most controversial problems in the whole gamut of the national war effort, but who also are under particularly heavy charges from the opposition for failure to handle their jobs as efficiently as their critics think they might have been handled.

President Roosevelt was sitting quietly on the side lines of all of this, having again this week pointedly pursued his policy of leaving domestic issues to his chosen war subordinates. His one exception was a mass invitation to new members of Congress to visit him informally at the White House on March 10. Personal invitations began arriving among the new members on Capitol Hill yesterday, producing many a discussion over whether to accept or not.

The prospective guests were often torn by two conflicting emotions—on the one hand curiosity to meet Mr. Roosevelt personally, and uneasiness lest their acceptance of such an invitation produce, to phrase it mildly, disapproval among their constituents back home.

It remains to be seen how many of the 106 freshmen members of the House and 13 new Senators will put curiosity above the other consideration. The current expectation is heavily on the side of curiosity. But many a new member will tell you privately that to have his constituents learn that he accepted an invitation from "that man" would cost him hundreds and even thousands of votes in the next election.

Over at the War Production Board, Mr. Nelson moved to solidify the civilian control over war contracts he won at least temporarily with the ousting of Ferdinand Eberstadt last week. He issued a general scheduling order under which the WPB will exercise a newly declared power to cancel or shift orders from one manufacturer to another, to rearrange production and adjust delivery dates.

The decree will give the WPB a degree of control never before exercised over the flow of war materials. It is particularly designed to free about 30 alleged bottlenecks where conflicts between the interests of different services and war agencies have produced delay and friction.

'Chaos' Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—War Manpower Administrator Paul V. McNutt believes that repeal of the 40-hour week would "bring nothing short of chaos in our war production."

Publication of testimony given at closed sessions of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee investigating manpower problems disclosed that the War Manpower Commission Chairman thinks establishment of any flat level of working hours would be "extremely difficult."

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Dutch Open Soviet Embassy After Lapse of Years

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Baron C. Van Breugel-Douglas, one of the Netherlands' most experienced diplomats, is en route to Moscow to open the first Dutch Embassy there since before the Bolshevist Revolution. This was a move regarded by London observers as another indication of the increasingly important role the Soviets are playing in European affairs.

Diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Russia were resumed formally several months ago, but the assignment of the Netherlands' envoy had been delayed.

Van Breugel-Douglas has been the Netherlands Minister to Chungking. Agreements respecting him and Alexander E. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to Allied Governments in exile, were exchanged before his departure.

Russian relations with Poland and Yugoslavia remained unchanged despite preliminary efforts to reach a formula for agreements.

Sources conversant with the Soviet point of view, who cannot be identified by name, said Moscow welcomed a Polish statement yesterday expressing friendship for Russia, but declared that it merely restated Polish territorial claims which conflict with those of Russia.

The Polish statement, which repudiated any intention of attempting to move Poland's prewar boundary eastward, held that "the status quo previous to Sept. 1, 1939 (before both German and Russian invasions) is in force."

[After the invasions, Poland was partitioned, with Germany getting the western part and Soviet Russia the eastern. Under the Polish statement, the Poles recorded their claim that the prewar boundary be restored. After the German invasion of Russia, all of Poland fell to the Germans.]

There were no indications that Moscow was prepared to compromise on the frontier with Poland. Soviet sources consider the Baltic States and the areas where Russian and Polish boundaries meet, namely on the western borders of White Russia and the Ukraine, to be Russian from the standpoint of both race and culture.

Informed quarters said there had been "some improvement" in Russian relations with Yugoslavia as they apply to War Minister Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, but no definite understanding was in sight. The Yugoslav Government was reported to have offered substantial concessions.

The Russians charged recently that General Mikhailovitch, who directs armed resistance against the Axis occupation of the homeland, was secretly co-operating with Axis forces and fighting native Communists rather than the Germans and Italians.

Conversations between Ambassador Bogomoloff and Premier Slobodan Yovanovitch of Yugoslavia are continuing.

Allied Invasion and Relief Of Europe Are Linked in Plans

Continued from Page 1

ing in driving tractors so as to fit them to take up agricultural work on the continent as soon as possible after the war.

The food problem, however, is only one aspect of postwar reconstruction. Even more immediate and equally serious questions of administration will arise as soon as the invasion begins.

To meet these problems a number of Allied Governments here have already begun to set up new liaison services to work with Allied invasion forces on administration, humanitarian, economic, and other similar matters.

The lead in this direction was taken by the Belgian Government which has just announced formation of its liaison service.

Special Training Arranged

The workers will all be Belgians chosen from the large number now in Britain. Many of them are former civil servants. All will be given military status and specially trained to work with the United Nations' invading forces.

The British Government likewise has not neglected this problem, and both military and civil authorities already have begun the selection and training of people who will be needed to carry out administration services of all sorts during the invasion period.

Little can be said of the military side of the picture at this stage, but it is understood to be along the same lines as that followed by the United States Army at Charlottesville, Va., and Columbia University at New York.

Reconstruction Program

On the civil side, numerous schemes are being developed. The British Council, for example, is starting a course on March 1 for 35 women who will be among the first to undertake reconstruction work in ravaged countries.

They include Belgians, Czechoslovakians, Duch, Polish, Greek, French, Norwegians, and Yugoslavians. Most of them are nurses, social workers, or secretaries in Allied Government offices here.

Much of their training will be obtained in welfare centers, schools, and hostels in various parts of Britain.

The relief department of the Board of Trade has opened a register for British nationals who are willing to volunteer for relief work on the Continent. The Red Cross also is making a similar register.

Other relief organizations are likewise making tentative plans so as to be ready when the time comes for what is expected to be one of the greatest administrative and humanitarian jobs the world has yet to face.

Reich Blasted in 24-Hour Allied Air Assault

Continued from Page 1

base at Wilhelmshaven in a daylight raid.

The Air Ministry communiqué, issued in London, aid:

"Last night the Aircraft Bomber Command made a very heavy attack on Cologne. Apart from ground haze, weather over the target was clear and good results were seen. Bombs also were dropped on objectives in Western Germany.

"Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked railway targets during patrols over Northern France.

"From these operations 10 of our bombers are missing."

In their earlier shuttling over Axis territory, British light bombers, with American and Allied fighter support, struck three times at Nazi-held Dunkirk while the Fortresses were returning from Wilhemshaven.

The hard blow at Germany itself followed by less than 24 hours a shattering 20-minute raid on the Nazi industrial center of Nuremberg which cost the British nine planes.

American fliers returning from the Wilhelmshaven raid reported intense fighter and ground opposition and the loss of seven planes, equalling the highest toll yet exacted by the German Air Force on the Eighth United States Air Force.

The pounding of Germany and Occupied Europe went almost without retaliation.

There was slight enemy activity on the east and southeast coast of England and bombs were dropped on one place, but no serious damage was reported. Two German planes were reported shot down.

Between the American hammering of Wilhelmshaven and the Royal Air Force attack on Western Germany, Allied bombers and fighters roared over Northwest France and bombed an airfield on the Cherbourg Peninsula. Mosquito bombers, meanwhile, attacked railway yards and a German naval storage depot near Rennes.

Two fighters and three bombers were reported missing after the raid.

By a Staff Artist

Targets of Allied Bombers

Main points which were attacked during United Nations' latest offensive over Germany and German-occupied territory.

Task of Transport Tackled by Experts

Recorded by CBS

London

Transport engineers and experts from all the Allied Nations have been discussing in London the problem "of returning more than 10,000,000 people to their homes in Europe after the war," the British radio reports.

"This advisory committee has to plan for a tremendous task," said the broadcast.

"Even after they have been sent on their journeys, all these people must be fed. There must be arrangements in all countries for their reception. These experts have to think out means of repairing railways, motor vehicles, and barges on the continent."

Eyewitness:

Writer Depicts Raid By Flying Fortresses

One of the newspapermen who accompanied the American Flying Fortresses on their daylight raid over Wilhelmshaven was Gladwin Hill of the Associated Press. He gives an eyewitness account of his experience:

"It was thrilling. Yet strangely prosaic in the businesslike efficiency with which it was executed.

"We were under attack by German fighters and a great barrage of flak for nearly two hours, one of the longest battles the Fortresses have encountered.

"Some of our ships went down. Others were shot up badly, and we encountered handicapping clouds.

"Yet I was standing a few inches from an officer directing the whole operation — Maj. Joseph Preston of Elgin, Minn.—and he was less spectacular, quietly voicing decisions into the throat mike, than the average conservative motorist out for a quiet drive in the United States.

"We were at 10,000 feet where you need oxygen before I got the parachute harness finally adjusted satisfactorily and with the exhaustion that comes so quickly in rarefied air it seemed it would take the last ounce of energy to put on and plug in the oxygen mask.

"It seemed like an age until we covered an expanse of England to the North Sea.

"The first fighter swooped up as we spotted a large convoy plowing along the Frisian Islands.

"'Enemy aircraft at 2 o'clock,' the co-pilot, Capt. Clinton Breeding of Waco, Texas, stated matter-of-factly over the interphone and the gunners trained their sights until it came within range and then started banging away. ["O'clocks" are used for compass points, in air force parlance.]

25 German Fighters Gather for Attack

"From the cockpit I saw about 10 German fighters out of a force of around 25. The rest concentrated on the back part of the formation and the exclamations of the gunners over the interphone sounded like a radio account of a hockey game.

"Spit-bang guns kept reverberating in my mind so that even now the rat-tat-tat of this typewriter makes me jump a little.

"Our crew didn't claim any fighters knocked down but accomplished the more important aim of keeping them off.

"As Preston eased the formation over the target the finger-like set of docks loomed up through the clouds, just like aerial photographs.

"The lead bombardier, Lieut. Charles Malec of Omaha, Neb., drew a bead with the bombsight and it wasn't until he called back to the Major to resume full control of the ship that I realized the bombs had fallen.

"The whole formation let go almost simultaneously and on the ground there was a series of big blasts.

"Meanwhile small sooty explosions started popping in the air around us. I knew that must be flak. At same places like St. Nazaire the bursts are so thick the fliers can't see the planes ahead. They were thinner today but deadly accurate.

"They look innocent and are—as long as you can see them. It's the one you don't see that blows a great hole in the wing and knocks out an engine and clanks against the fuselage like a chain—all of which happened to planes behind us—that shows you the Germans aren't fooling.

"The flak stopped at the coast line but the fighters didn't. One long-range twin-engine Messerschmitt 110 kept after us until we were only 25 minutes from England.

Captain Checks On Casualties

"The captain called back to the tail gunner to check casualties in our group.

"Two ships had gone down, apparently under control. Three others were shot up and straggled back out of formation.

"The tense moment of the day came back at the base soon after lunch when crews from the Fortresses gathered to see who had not returned.

"Lieut. Harold O'Neill of Graceville, Minn., brought the 'Madame Butterfly' in a few minutes despite a fire in one of its four engines. Another landed only a few minutes late with several 20-millimeter shell holes and a third of his huge rudder shot clean out.

"A third of the stragglers, everybody concluded, had disappeared in the clouds over the North Sea.

"Everyone fell silent. One of the missing pilots was one of the most admired in the group and had been kidding around the operations room the day before, betting on the weather. It made you stop and think.

"It was a relief to climb out of the cockpit and shuck the equipment, which now seemed to weigh a full ton.

"It was a fascinating trip for a reporter but as the boys discussed the casualties, contriving explanations of how the missing planes might have landed safely, it made you realize the vast difference between going on one raid and going on them all, week after week and sometimes day after day."

Robert P. Post, New York Times war correspondent, is missing with one of the bombers lost in the American Air Force raid on Wilhelmshaven, Army headquarters announced.

The announcement said two men had been seen to parachute from the disabled plane in which Mr. Post was riding as an observer.

He was one of six American reporters on the raid.

In Tunisia:

Allies Are Closing Pincers on Rommel

London dispatches said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army troops have penetrated as far as the rocky gorge of Zigzai, which lies immediately before the town of Mareth at the northern end of the Mareth defense works.

At the same time, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported running for cover in Central Tunisia, burning stores and blowing up airports, with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's victorious American and British troops advancing along a 36-mile front.

The Allies announced occupation of the town of Kasserine, thereby cutting off the vital rail link between Marshal Rommel's battered tank columns and Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's German Army in the north.

The disclosure of the role which air power played in turning back Marshal Rommel's attack in Southern Tunisia was made in dispatches from advanced American air bases in North Africa.

Despite weather that would "ground a duck," every man who had a plane in shape to take off, participated in the air attack on the Axis at Kasserine Pass.

One field officer described it as the greatest aerial blow struck at the Axis on the Tunisian battlefield.

All day on Washington's Birthday, despite rain, sleet, low-hanging clouds, and fog, American fliers kept an umbrella of Spitfires over Hatab Valley while attack bombers, in relays, shuttled to an from the battlefront, skimming as low as 50 feet before unloading bombs on enemy concentrations.

That aerial pounding plus an artillery barrage of 2,000 shells—each weighing many pounds—were major factors in breaking the Axis offensive which had rolled roughshod for 60 miles over all Allied opposition.

The quiet of the northern Tunisian front was broken by enemy air attacks in the areas of Djebel Mansour, Bou Arada, and south of Medjez-el-Bab. These were repulsed by Allied fighters. 400 Axis prisoners taken during an attack in the Mateur-Bejz valley.

Other reports said the Nazis were destroying stores at Feriana, 18 miles southwest of Kasserine Pass, and dynamiting the airfield at Sbeitla, 18 miles northeast of Kasserine.

This apparently meant Marshal Rommel was withdrawing his forces along both wings as his main armored contingent fled toward Gafsa, 55 miles south of the pass, where he would be in position either for a swift retreat to the sea or for a dash to combat any break through the Mareth Line by the British Eighth Army in Southern Tunisia.

The French also were active in the Sbiba sector, in close liaison with the other Allies, advancing 12 miles south and east of Sbiba in pursuit of an enemy who offered no serious opposition.

There were indications that Marshal Rommel planned to withdraw to a line running northeast from Gafsa through Sened and up the secondary dorsal through Faid, leaving the plateau between two mountain ranges as a no-man's-land patrolled by tank forces.

He was in a poor defensive position in an open area with the Allies threatening him from the mountain passes.

It was disclosed that Marshal Rommel had used in his unsuccessful thrust not only the 21st German Armored Division and parts of the 10th Armored Division but the 15th Armored Division as well.

The claim of the German Command that nearly 4,000 Allied prisoners had been taken in Marshal Rommel's earlier offensive is exaggerated. It was regarded as significant that the Germans prepared the way for an acknowledgment of their retreat by telling the German public that the offensive had been "concluded."

Allied night fighters and anti-aircraft fire accounted for at least two Axis planes which raided the port of Tripoli Thursday night and the city suffered neither damage nor casualties, a British communiqué said.

Russia:

Fierce Battle Waged In Donets Basin

A furious battle was reported in progress in the Donets Basin of Southern Russia as the Germans threw all available tanks into a series of counterassaults in the Kramatorsk region 120 miles northwest of Rostov.

The Rnssians said they were holding and taking a new toll of German men and equipment.

The communiqué said all counterattacks had been repulsed.

Eighty miles east of Kramatorsk, in the Voroshilovgrad region, more German tanks were thrown against the Russian tide, but six of these were destroyed and Soviet tankmen routed a battalion of motorized infantry and advanced, it was announced.

The Germans, it was stated, are trying to break through to a large populated place in the Kramatorsk area, but the place was not identified.

Fourteen German tanks were reported destroyed in one sector of this area and the communiqué said considerable losses were inflicted on motorized infantry.

Farther north, west of Kharkov where the Red Army is pounding westward toward the Dnieper River in the face of increased Nazi resistance, new gains were reported.

The communiqué said Russian troops, after a stubborn fight, broke into one community and captured it along with a quantity of German equipment. In another sector of this front, a company of German infantry was reported wiped out and four tanks destroyed.

Several populated places were reported captured north of Kursk, but these were not identified.

Trying desperately to stem the Red Army drive toward the Sea of Azov west of Rostov, the Germans attacked southwest of Kramatorsk to regain positions lost earlier and in one sector broke into Russian positions, the communiqué said.

"A stubborn battle raged for two days," the Soviets said. "Soviet soldiers wiped out 1,000 Hitlerites. They burned and damaged 22 tanks and 52 trucks and hurled the enemy back."

Observers here said that if the Germans failed in their counter blows in the Donets Basin, the Russians were almost certain to sweep south to the Sea of Azov.

Burma:

British Troops Raid Japanese Base

In the first raid of its kind in the Burma war theater, a British water-borne force armed to the teeth landed by moonlight Feb. 21 35 miles southeast of Akyab behind that Japanese stronghold and shot up the Burmese village of Myebom in wild western style.

Five thousand of the local inhabitants fled into the hills as the raiders shot all the Japanese in sight, blew up or burned the courthouse, post office, and other buildings before returning to their ships and raked the village with heavy gunfire. They departed in the light of a hundred fires.

Valuable information was obtained. The Royal Indian Navy carried the raiding troops through uncharted water by night.

Royal Air Force on Friday attacked the Japanese-occupied village of Minbya, about 30 miles northeast of Akyab in Burma, and started a number of fires.

Thursday afternoon, the communiqué said, a sharp attack was made on Rathedaung, with the bombing concentrated in two or three minutes. Large fires were left burning there, it was reported.

New Guinea:

Japanese Vessel Bombed at Wewak

Allied airmen scored a direct hit and two near misses with 500-pound bombs on a Japanese merchant vessel in the harbor of Wewak, in Northern New Guinea, in wide-ranging attacks on enemy shipping, airfields, and supply lines on that island and nearby new Britain, an Allied communiqué said.

The communiqué said "heavy damage" was inflicted on the supply ship while other Allied planes scored "damaging near misses" on three smaller Japanese vessels of 1,000 tons or less at Powell Point, New Britain.

Heavy bombers ranged over enemy targets from Gasmata, New Britain, where two waves of planes caused wide damage to the runway and dispersal areas, to Lae on the Eastern New Guinea coast where the airdrome was bombed and machine-gunned.

Allied planes over the Lae and near-by Mubo areas struck at Japanese supplies.

British Housewife Shuns Lend-Lease Plums as 'Italian'

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 27 — British housewives are steering clear of Lend-Lease plums labeled Italian and prunes and have not been buying them at the British shops, the London Radio said in a recent radiocast recorded.

"Talking of food, Lord Woolton's Ministry has just found out why housewives are not buying some of the canned plums we have had from the United States lately, the radiocast stated.

"It seems that some of these Lease-Lend plums are labeled prunes, and worse still from the patriotic housewife's point of view, others are labeled Italian.

"Lord Woolton's spokesman hastened to explain today that they are not only real plums but really good Lend-Lease plums. The name Italian applied, he said, to the type of plums, not to their origin.

"Incidentally, the Food Ministry discloses that our own hens laid 22,000,000 of the 25,000,000 eggs issued to us last week. For Americans who have been made so food-ration conscious lately, it may be of interest to record that since the start of 1943, we have now had exactly three eggs each, if we're lucky."

Walker Calls War The People's Fight

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (AP)—Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told Michigan partisans at a $25-a-plate George Washington Day dinner here last night that "this is the people's war" and "we shall not leave the field until the laws of human decency have been established unshakably as the pillars of a better social order."

Taking note of "those of the opposition who devote the major part of their energies to continuous criticism of this Administration's conduct of the war," Mr. Walker said that "their continued protestations make obvious their motives."

"Let us stand or fall upon our record of achievement," the Party's National Chairman told Democrats of the State.

Friendship's Token Paid to Indians

ONEIDA, Wis., Feb. 27 (AP)—The United States today kept a pledge made by George Washington and for the 149th consecutive year paid members of the Oneida Indian tribe $1,800 "on consideration of the peace and friendship" of these Indians.

Living up to the spirit and letter of the Canadaigua Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, between the United States Government and the six nations of the Iroquois, Peru Farver, Oneida Indian Agent, handed over to the general council 52-cent checks for each of the 3,434 Oneida tribesmen.

French Unification Plan Hints New Political Chief

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 27 (AP)—Informed political sources predicted today that the stagnated negotiations between Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee in London, and Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa, soon would be broken with the likelihood of complete amalgamation of the two forces.

Two plans are under consideration:

1. The proposal that the Fighting French and North African French be merged into one unit with General Giraud becoming Commander-in-Chief of all military forces in the two French movements. General de Gaulle would become political leader of the movements, which have about the same status as the present North African Government, but are not recognized as a provisional government in the sense of representing France itself.

This plan was discussed at the Casablanca conference, where it was suggested that General Giraud would be the "Marshal Foch and de Gaulle the George Clemenceau of this war."

2. The bringing of a political figure, with a large following, on the scene and uniting the two French movements together under him with Generals Giraud and de Gaulle as military chiefs, possibly with General de Gaulle also serving in a political capacity. This figure's identity remains a secret for the time being.

Pro-Ally Prefect

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 27 (AP)—The housecleaning of Vichy elements in French North African positions continued yesterday with the removal of Louis Boujard, one of the leaders opposing the Allied landings, as Prefect of Oran.

M. Boujard was replaced by Eugene Battistini, a veteran French administrator known for his Allied sympathies.

Little India Change Foreseen As Result of Gandhis Fast

Continued from Page 1

of Congress Party complicity in acts of violence and sabotage, and, if after examination of such evidence, Mr. Gandhi desired to meet the Party's Working Committee, facilities should be afforded to that.

This request by the Moderate who resigned in protest from the Working Committee was refused. But the Government published a few days ago an 86-page booklet entitled "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances of 1942-43," containing a quantity of important material, although as stated by Sir Richard Tottenham, Additional Secretary, home Department of the Government of India, in the preface, all information in possession of the Government is not disclosed and "there is a large volume of evidence which it is undesirable to publish at present."

The booklet constitutes a formidable indictment. The Statesman described it as "a horrifying picture of irresponsible wrongheadedness or malignancy amidst the world crisis" and says it provides "ample justification for the authorities' administrative policy during the past six months."

Yet the great part of the material included was accessible to any student of Indian affairs during that unhappy period. Certainly up to the outbreak of the disturbances, and to some extent later, the booklet contains little that has not been quoted, referred to or hinted at in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor.

This correspondent, basing conclusions entirely on a considerable number of daily and weekly newspapers, ordinary observation and various contacts of nongovernmental character has never doubted the responsibility of the Congress Party for the distressing events that have occurred.

As for the legal responsibility, many Congressmen from different provinces have already been convicted as mob leaders or for individual offenses and their sentences have been confirmed in higher courts while other cases are still sub judice.

No doubt, these were mainly lesser fry, although they included Parliamentary Secretaries and local officials, as the government acted promptly. It is true also that hooligans and numerous antisocial elements participated in the disturbances. But it is difficult to see how any impartial historian will be able to acquit people higher up—no doubt in Mr. Gandhi's own case without such intention—on evidence of their own speeches, writings and resolutions having set the match to the tinder.

Publication of the booklet now will be criticised in many quarters as untimely and even showing callousness and it is probably regrettable that it was not published a few weeks earlier. One hopes Mr. Gandhi may read it and form his own judgment thereon.

Fixing responsibility, of course, does not by itself decide whether it might not have been advisable at the outset of the fast to release Mr. Gandhi because of his advanced years and bearing in mind also considerations of public policy. That is perfectly arguable.

But, anxious as everyone must be to see him survive the fast, other things must be remembered also: that this is wartime; that extreme patience was shown and great freedom in speech writing was allowed last summer; that disorders which began after Aug. 9 imposed a heavy burden on the Administration and caused immense suffering of many innocent persons; that in the Government's view, Mr. Gandhi's release from detention could not in any circumstance be demanded as an act of justice but merely conceded as an act of mercy, and that many things have been said which have made such action increasingly difficult.

In any event, the Government had decided against his release. There is, however, a growing hope that Mr. Gandhi may survive the ordeal and serve his country for many years to come.

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ATLANTA, GA.

Allies May Salvage French Fleet

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the past the ultimate use to which the French Fleet would be put was a moot question—one that possessed dangerous possibilities.

Recent developments, however, have given an answer which, while not entirely satisfactory, provides definite assurance that not many of the French ships will be found in Axis hands.

The debacle at Toulon several months ago removed a great part of the French Navy from Nazi clutches for the time being, and it is to be hoped, permanently. That catastrophic self-destruction of many fine ships apparently was carried out in a hasty and improvised manner, no definite information concerning the extent of damage done has been made public since the German forces occupied the great French naval base, but it is generally accepted that few if any ships were left afloat.

Anyone who is acquainted with the intricacies of a modern man-of-war knows how much damage is done when a ship is flooded with salt water and attendant silt. Aside from the complete disassembly and thorough cleaning of all machinery, virtually the entire system of electrical wiring must be renewed, and hundreds of delicate electrical instruments replaced.

The central station of a man-of-war is the nerve center of its communication and fire control systems. Depending on the size and type of the ship, anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 small wires are connected to the complicated switchboards crowded into the constricted space of a central station. Because of space limitations only a few men can work in these spaces at the same time.

Three Months on Wiring

Some years ago one of our battleships suffered a central station casualty that involved a complete rewiring. This work, performed at top speed and under favorable conditions, required approximately three months for completion.

Under disadvantageous conditions, the length of time required would probably be so great that makeshift installations would be substituted to the detriment of fighting efficiency.

In time it may be possible that some of the Toulon units may appear under Nazi colors, but inasmuch as ships of the German surface fleet have so far failed to render a good account of themselves it is hardly to be expected that Nazi crews will be able to handle efficiently installations that are radically different from their own design.

The recent arrival in United States ports of several ships of the French Navy is evidence of a newly awakened spirit of co-operation between the United Nations and the French North African regime.

The Fighting French have been operating an undetermined number of ships under the flag of France since June, 1940, and now there is reason to hope that this force will be augumented by the considerable number of French men-of-war scattered among various colonial posts and interned at Alexandria, Egypt.

Richelieu Interesting

Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, chief of the French Naval Mission to the United States, says that in addition to the four ships which have reached this country, and two cruisers, the Gloire and Georges Leygnes which are already in service, 42 others will soon be available to enter the fight against the Axis powers. Among them he lists 2 battleships, 6 cruisers, 14 submarines, and 7 destroyers.

Of the French ships now in the United States, the Battleship Richelieu is the most interesting.

When France declared war in 1939, a construction program which included four 35,000-ton battleships was in progress. These ships were to be armed with eight 15-inch guns and were designed to be as powerful as any ship afloat. The main battery arrangement is peculiar, there being only two turrets per ship, each of which houses four guns.

In June, 1940, when Nazi occupation of the Atlantic seaboard of France became inevitable, the Richelieu, which was almost completed, was taken to Dakar.

Spare Guns Difficult

The Richelieu was twice under attack at Dakar. In July, 1940, underwater damage was inflicted by the British, and in September of the same year further damage was done when the British and Free French launched a premature attack on Dakar.

No announcement has been made of the other work which will be required to put the Richelieu in fighting trim, but examination of a recently published photograph of this ship discloses the fact that the muzzle of number 2 gun in number 2 turret has been blown off.

There is no replacement for this gun available in the United States, nor is it probable that a spare exists outside of France, unless one be taken from the Jean Bart, which underwent a terrific battering by United States forces.

The matter of supplying ammunition and spare guns for French men-of-war will prove a troublesome question for the United Nations. However, powder doubtless can be furnished by the United States without too much difficulty and the same is true of shells, although this may require some retooling.

Repairs Take Time

Spare guns present a problem that will not be so easy to solve. Take the case of the Richelieu, for example. Very probably the breech mechanism of the damaged gun is intact, but a new barrel must be supplied. If the drawings are available, one can be built. If no drawings are obtainable, a design can be produced. However, either of these methods is a time-consuming process.

We do not have a 15-inch gun, but the British have, and perhaps one of their spare guns can be tailor-made into a French substitute.

Failing any other solution, the Richelieu can go to sea with a seven gun battery or can be rearmed with our 14-inch turret gun.

It is to be expected that other French men-of-war, will arrive in the United States for repairs. This work will impose a tremendous load on the already inadequate facilities engaged in the war effort, but it is easier to repair a ship than to build a new one.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Richelieu Sailors Joining de Gaulle

By the Associated Press

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 27

Eager to enlist under the banner of the Fighting French, about 30 sailors from the battleship Richelieu and other French war vessels now in United States ports have arrived here en route to Britain to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The sailors who included a Lieutenant and three junior officers, left their vessels after they arrived in American waters following a submarine-threatened passage from Dakar.

They chose to throw in their lot with the De Gaullists rather than remain with the other French faction now headed by Gen. Henri Giraud. They did this even though the French war vessels are to be refitted to join the United Nations in the sea warfare.

About 34 merchant seamen also have arrived here from New York and other harbors of the United States. They, too, were headed for Britain to join the merchant fleet of the Fighting French.

The seamen gave the impression that they disapproved of some of their former officers.

Japan's Closing Door to East Is Proving Boon to Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The distressing shortages in raw materials caused by Japan's temporary conquests in the South Pacific may prove in part a blessing in disguise.

Out of the necessity of finding compensating resources is coming the large-scale development of the wealth of all the Americas, according to the findings of a survey released by the American Council on Public Affairs.

The survey embraced an extensive study of the implications of the production of strategic materials in the Western Hemisphere and was prepared by Prof. C. Addison Hickman of the University of Iowa.

Pointing out that the situation presents excellent opportunities for Inter-American collaboration, Professor Hickman warns that the problems and dangers involved should not be overlooked: "Temporary wartime expansion of hemisphere industries," he says, "should not be allowed to obscure the fact that much of this expansion is at a high price and at the cost of depleting accessible resources. Moreover, it should be remembered that the problems involved are far from inconsiderable. They include haphazard organization, poor transportation, hostile mining legislation, and inadequate capital. Elimination of these obstacles will require close co-operation and great foresight."

Among the commodities covered by Professor Hickman's study are antimony, chromium, coconut shell char, ferrograde manganese, Manila fiber, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin and tungsten.

There is little indication, the survey concludes, that the Hemisphere will be able to satisfy the United States' wartime requirements in Manila fiber, quinine, and rubber. Adequate output of these commodities is considered at least a decade away. It is estimated that sufficient expansion of the silk industry cannot be expected for a generation. Although the prospect of obtaining enough coconut shell char for immediate needs in connection with the manufacture of gas masks is considered good, Professor Hickman feels that the situation may be changed by the threat of large scale gas attacks.

"The essentially long-range character of non-mineral production in the Americas must be recognized," Professor Hickman observes, "the problems involved are manifold. These problems are not, however, insoluble. Large-scale expansion of production in all the industries affected is probably feasible in a physical or technical sense. Whether it would be economically sound depends upon a large number of varieties, most of these dependent upon the type of world that emerges after the war."

As for the minerals covered by the survey, the United States is in a far better wartime position, according to Professor Hickman. He states that military requirements of nickel, antimony, and quartz crystals can be filled by the Latin American nations, that essential mercury and tungsten needs can also be satisfied if there are adequate shipping facilities, and that manganese production can at least meet half of present requirements. Bolivian ore, he reports, may eventually provide a substantial portion of our tin imports when and if smelters become available.

In discussing the influences of Latin American expansion on the economy of the United States, Professor Hickman emphasizes that they may necessitate basic changes in the procedures of private enterprise and the policies of the Federal Government.

He predicts that a minimum of $300,000,000 will be spent on South American manganese, tin, rubber, coconut shell char, quinine and Manila fiber, that investments in agricultural properties will double, that mining and smelting investments will increase substantially, and that the respective governments of the American nations will play a highly significant role in connection with such investments.

Professor Hickman asserts that profound changes in the economic policies of the Latin American nations are arising out of the expansion of their strategic materials production. As a result, he observes, their industrialization is being accelerated, their skilled labor shortages reduced, and their transportation problems gradually solved.

Disbanded Group In NEA Re-Formed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Department of Higher Education of the National Education Association, disbanded 16 years ago, has been reorganized and immediately pledged its support to a movement to ask $100,000,000 from Congress to save scores of educational institutions now facing financial hardships because of the war.

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University, chairman of the National Commission for Defense of Democracy Through Education said the $100,000,000 Federal subsidy proposed by delegates to the reorganization meeting, is necessary if facilities for higher eduation in this country are to be preserved.

Two Negro Soldiers Face 50-Year Terms

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 27 (AP)—Two Negro soldiers accused of participating in a Thanksgiving Day riot at Phoenix were recommended for 50-year sentences and three others for 20-year prison terms, officers of a general court-martial reported Feb. 25.

The court's recommendations are made to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command.

Three persons were killed and 11 injured in clashes on Phoenix streets between soldiers and military police.

The court-martial will reconvene Saturday to continue the trials involving 27 soldiers.

Lunching in a Lifeboat

Wide World

Sea "Air" Added to Menu

These girl workers of the California Shipbuilding Corporation plant at Los Angeles are nautical-minded even when they lunch. They are enjoying their midday repast in a lifeboat which waits its turn to be swung at the davits of a new Liberty ship.

Hull Trade Agreements Seen Pattern After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—International trade agreements negotiated by this country during the Roosevelt Administration have fixed a pattern that will lead the world to peaceful economic co-operation in the postwar world and thereby lay one of the foundation stones of peace, Harry C. Hawkins, Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements of the State Department, declared here.

Speaking at the Citizens Conference on International Economic Union at the Roosevelt Hotel, Mr. Hawkins said that the tangle of trade restrictions which had done so much to ruin world prosperity and destroy international co-operation in the interwar period was beginning to unravel itself when Cordell Hull took over direction of the State Department.

"It is upon this new policy and continued leadership of the United States in applying it and gaining converts that the hope of international economic co-operation in the next postwar period to a large extent depends," he declared.

Economic Base

"The peace aims of the United Nations as thus far formulated reflect the bitter experiences with international anarchy in the period between the wars. They show a clear recognition of the fact that nations cannot co-operate to preserve the peace while engaged in an economic slugging match. They recognize the fact that national economic policies create serious economic distress and pave the way for dictatorship."

Mr. Hawkins declared that the economic peace aims of the United Nations are stated in the Atlantic Charter and in mutual-aid agreements signed with Great Britain, Russia, China, and other nations.

"The peace aims of the United Nations, in brief, envisage economic co-operation rather than economic warfare," he continued. "They indorse the policy of reducing trade barriers and abolishing trade discriminations, the policy which the United States initiated in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. They recognize that a main road to international law and order is the application of the economic policy by which this Government, to its everlasting credit, sought to lead the way out of chaos in that tragic period between the wars.

"The United Nations have not yet worked out the precise steps whereby international co-operation in the economic field will be assured. But whatever steps are taken must be the product of the utmost care and deliberation. It must always be remembered that the extremely nationalistic policies of the period between the wars have left their mark upon the world. . . .

"We must proceed with the same care and persistence that has characterized the life-long efforts of Secretary Hull. It is the careful patient and persistent kind of effort that has characterized his administration of the Trade Agreements Act that will bring the soundest and safest kind of international economic co-operation and thereby lay one of the foundation stones of peace."

Other speakers at the Conference included Edwin Borchard, Professor of International Law at Yale University; F. D. Southworth, senior economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department; Hans Heymann, Professor of Economics of Rutgers University; Otto T. Mallery, American delegate to the 1937 International Labor Organization Conference, and Dr. Lin Lin, head of the Bureau of Information of the Chinese News Service. Louis H. Pink, formerly State Superintendent of Insurance and Chairman of the Conference, presided.

Voluntary Co-operation

Professor Borchard declared that the threat of war should not be made a means to maintain peace in the postwar world and urged that everything possible be done to enlist the voluntary co-operation of the constituent members rather than the imposition of an enforced peace. A really sound economic organization of the world without regard to political boundaries would make political warfare unnecessary, he declared.

"The economic approach to international relations, in spite of all the obstacles created by history and politics, seems the most promising and the most intelligent," he added.

Mr. Southworth stressed that the establishment of international agencies in the postwar world was not sufficient, but that the United States also must pursue domestic policies which will permit a successful operation of these agencies. The most important policy in this connection is the maintenance of full employment, he held.

Mr. Mallery declared that trade barriers erected between nations were among the causes of the present war and warned that they would cause other wars if allowed to stand. Under a system of economic union, promotional trade agreements should be substituted for trade barriers and "disguised economic warfare," he said.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the proposal now before Congress calling for an immediate conference of representatives of the United Nations to formulate a program of postwar international economic co-operation.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a message of greeting to the meeting.

[See financial page 14—Economics and Common Sense Urge Renewal of Reciprocal Trade Pacts.]

Toronto Degree Given To Sumner Welles

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Feb. 27

Honorary degrees are to be conferred upon Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, and three other men in a special convocation at the University of Toronto Feb. 26.

Sir William Mulock, Chancelior, will confer the degrees.

Other recipients are to be Harold B. Butler, Minister at the British Embassy in Washington; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Military Mission to Washington, and Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

Australian Press Bars Society News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Social news in Australian newspapers is taboo for the duration.

Editors have been asked by the Government to accept as correct wartime practice the rule of not publishing the name of any socialite unless in connection with some function directly contributing to the war effort.

Nephew of Admiral King Picks Navy for Service

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Feb. 27 (AP)—Richard Clark King, nephew of Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of United States naval forces, chose the Navy as his branch of the service after he was inducted Feb. 25.

A brother, Joseph, is in the Naval Reserve, subject to call after his graduation from Miami University in June. James Wright, a third nephew of Admiral King, was inducted into the Navy here several weeks ago.

Knox Seeking Naval Bases Around World

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said he thought the United States ought to undertake discussions with other powers now for the organization of permanent military bases over the world needed for this country's protection.

One base already established, but so far with a view only to its use in this war, is on the island of Upolu in the Samoan group in the South Pacific. The island has an air base built of crushed volcanic rock which gives a harder surface "the more it is rained on," Mr. Knox said in describing it, and on the runway, which is 1,000 feet wide and 6,000 to 7,000 feet long, five fighters can land abreast.

The Secretary said the island is under New Zealand mandate and is one of those which has been under discussion as a possible permanent base for American forces. All troops on it are American.

The Secretary was asked whether he shared a view put forward at the Capitol that the United States should begin now general discussions about permanent bases.

He said he shares that view but explained that negotiations of that sort are not up to the Navy Department, but to the State Department. The Navy can only recommend where it believes bases should be located, he added.

In this connection, Mr. Knox declared, "I don't think we ought to be grabbing for territory—all we are interested in is having military bases in which we have final and complete control in a military sense."

Mr. Knox said that it was the duty of the United States Fleet in the Southeast Pacific to protect the long coast line of Chile against enemy attack in reply to a question whether this country had taken any steps to offset fears expressed by the South American Republic.

"We always have had a South Pacific fleet to protect against any forays by the enemy," the Secretary said, "it's still there."

Britain's Labor Gives Peace View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—An appeal for international labor representation at the peace conferences and for establishment of a postwar world in which power and responsibility will be shared by all rather than concentrated in the hands of a few was made by John Marchbank, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, in a statement issued here Feb. 24.

The world of the future "will and must be" one in which all, regardless of race, color or creed, shall share its material resources and unbounded opportunities, Mr. Marchbank, also Vice-President and Chairman of the Management Committee of the International Transport Workers Federation, declared.

The British labor leader is in the United States as a member of the British Trade Union delegation that has been conferring with American labor leaders on co-operation between trade union movements of the United States.

Large Tract Added To Miami Airfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Facilities for the Army Air Transport Command based at the Thirty-sixth Street Airport, here, will be greatly enlarged by the addition of 1,777 acres of adjoining land granted to the Army.

The additional land is west and south of the present airfield. Plans for expansion include more and longer runways, more buildings, and one of the largest hangers in the South.

The Thirty-sixth Street Airport is being shared with Pan American Airways, owner of the original field, Eastern Airlines, National Airlines, Pan American-Grace, Taca, British West Indies, Royal Dutch Airlines, and others.

Now known as the world's largest international air gateway, a steady flow of air traffic moves in and out of the field. The Army began erecting its barracks and other buildings adjoining Pan American Field several months ago. A large number of the commercial airline transports are now being used by the Army and serviced by the airlines. The Army is in charge of guarding the entire airport.

Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command, visited the air center this week and predicted great expansion for it as well as the entire ATC. He also visited the ATC field near Homestead, south of here, commending the progress made there.

Teacher's Words End Wave of Grumbling

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27

A wave of grumbling surged along a long line of tired rationing book registrants at a Baltimore school. It grew stronger, then a teacher stopped work long enough to say:

"A few hours' wait shouldn't be considered too great a hardship. I came from a country where I stood in line 14 hours for a loaf of bread—and didn't get it."

The grumbling stopped instantly.

Continuing Allied Conference Urged by Peace Plan Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Recommendation that the United Nations organize themselves as soon as possible as a continuing conference, with such subordinate agencies as are needed to prepare programs for the future and to develop agreement upon the principles and procedures necessary to build the "better world" to which they are committed, features the third report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, here, today. Dr. James T. Shotwell is Chairman of the commission.

The report, made public at an all-day meeting of the commission at the Commodore Hotel, stresses that free peoples need to be convinced not only of the justice of their cause, but of the soundness of the plans for safeguarding it when the war is over.

These plans, it holds, cannot be improvised at the moment of victory, but must be thought through now and tested so far as is practicable by the authorities of the United Nations, so that war, reconstruction and the preparation of a permanent world order become part of a continuing and interrelated war effort.

"As habits and institutions are wrecked by the war," the report continues, "we must set about the task of replacing them with better ones fitted into a new world structure. How much of this process is possible no one knows, but some of the building for war purposes can be continued for the postwar purposes as well.

Facing Basic Problems

"The only way to find out what is both necessary and possible in the achievement of that peace for which mankind is making the greatest sacrifice in all its tragic history is for the governments, as well as the peoples, to come to grips now with the basic problems from which there can be no escape if the ideals of freedom and justice are to survive."

It was in order, it adds, to bring these questions before the people that the third report of the Commission was offered.

It supports this proposal by recalling the pledges of the Atlantic Charter and other pronouncements.

Along with the recommendation, the Commission offers a survey, "wide, but by no means complete," of the problems which must be faced as time goes on "if we are to have a civilized world."

Mere announcement of the setting up of such a United Nations conference as is recommended by the Commission "would be an important part of the psychological warfare now being waged," the report says.

"It would help to maintain among the United Nations a sense of participation, of unity and of confidence in leadership; it would contribute to the morale of the peoples of the United Nations and draw the support of those not in the war and even of enemy peoples," it continues. "It could afford a means of arriving at common action; it could reach agreement upon principles and methods with regard to such problems as determination of the extent of military control and the character of the administration to be provided in occupied countries.

"It could explain allocation of supplies, arrangements for the exercise of authority in occupied areas and other matters which might occasion misunderstanding or lead to disunity. It would be useful in establishing agencies of the United Nations and in co-ordinating their activities.

The Commission's recommendation came close on the heels of announcement by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in Toronto yesterday that the United States had decided to press for United Nations conferences on common aims without waiting for the end of the war and would open preliminary talks with its allies in preparation for such conferences.

"The most important task of the Conference would be to plan for the future, both for the period of reconstruction and for the establishment of a permanent world order. To this end it should hold frequent meetings and should be assisted by a competent staff of technical experts.

"In this work all of the United Nations should participate and those nations also which have broken off economic or diplomatic relations with the Axis."

The report recalls that important studies are now being made by international agencies, national governments and regional groups and holds that such study should be encouraged. The urgent need now, however, it declares, "is for study and correlation of national views by an organ representing the United Nations as a whole."

Community Aims

"The Conference of the United Nations should seek to substitute community aims for separate nationalistic aims," it declares.

The report says that as victory nears and reconstruction problems emerge, the Conference will grow in strength and add additional agencies.

Pooling of the resources of all of the United Nations is favored and real harmony and understanding between them is called indispensable. For purposes of political warfare, the United Nations must present to the enemy an efficient unity, the report stresses.

The Commission sees peoples everywhere "determined that victory shall be followed by a system which will make another war impossible." Ways and means of achieving this are placed by the Commission "at the forefront of any discussion of the future."

"Force is inescapable in human affairs," it continues. "It cannot merely be abandoned; it must be controlled and used. . . . Consequently, no nation can afford to give up its right to make war, no matter how stupid or costly this method may be, until a substitute has been provided which can serve these purposes. Until then, no nation can afford to disarm.

Litigation Machinery

"It will not be enough merely to establish an international police force which can restrain a nation from making war. There must also be methods for settling disputes to which the most recalcitrant state would be obliged to submit; there must be means for remedying an unjust situation or for changing an unsatisfactory legal status quo. The control of war is not an end in itself; it is rather the removal of an obstacle which stands in the way of the realization of human ideals."

The report favors the disarmament of the Axis nations and the establishment of effective measures of supervision and control to prevent them from acquiring armed power through which they could again throw the world into a conflict.

It calls for rehabilitation of undeveloped territories after the war is ended, but views the colonial question as "a complicated one for which no panacea may be provided."

Recognition of the need of relief and rehabilitation is seen by the Commission as having been recognized in the appointment of Herbert H. Lehman as director of American operations in this field. It holds that an international agency will be needed to care for the "enormous confusion" that will grow out of migration and refugees in the postwar period.

'Drive for Houses'

With regard to social-reconstruction, the Commission approved the declaration of Ambassador John G. Winant on June 6, 1942, when he declared that "the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses."

Advance toward a better world economy will depend upon a greater willingness of the great industrial nations, and particularly of the United States, to take the lead and set the example, it holds.

The Commission is for giving Russia, as a charter member of the United Nations, full participation in planning the new world order. It paid tribute to the Russian and Chinese people for their fight against great odds and declares that respect must be shown them "in definite and concrete form."

"If the United Nations are able to work together and successfully perform the tasks of the reconstruction period," the report says, "a time will come when, national systems having been restored and time having been given for orderly thinking, the power hitherto exercised by the victorious United Nations should be made over to a permanent organization of the community of nations."

Speakers at Conference

Men prominently identified with the aims of the Commission spoke at the morning, luncheon, and afternoon sessions, among them being Dr. Shotwell; William Allan Neilson, chairman of the Executive Committee, who presided; Clark M. Eichelberger, editor; Quincy Wright, professor of international law, University of Chicago; Carter Goodrich, chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office; United States Senator Claude Pepper, and Clyde Eagleton, Chairman of the Commission's Studies Committee and member of the staff of the Carnegie Endowment on International Peace.

Mr. Wright stressed that the United Nations were committed to the protection of human rights by the declaration of the Four Freedoms, by the Atlantic Charter, and by the United Nations declaration of January, 1942. These, he stressed, include civil, economic, and social rights, adding that "it has been made clear that they are to be extended to all people, including present enemies and neuneutrals. . . ."

Mr. Goodrich saw reconstruction as a major item on the agenda of the United Nations, calling for both national and international measures and the adoption of appropriate international policies which would make it easier to carry out the purposes of the domestic policy of the United States.

Mr. Eagleton held that the establishment of political order is a central problem of postwar reconstruction.

Trade Agreements

Mr. Condliffe declared that the destruction of total war presented the necessity of organizing "a total peace." He came out strongly for multilateral trade agreements as among the means of putting the postwar world on its feet, with trade based on equality of trading opportunity." Congressional debate on the renewal of these powers to the President would, he said, be watched by the whole world and its outcome accepted as decisive evidence of the intentions of the United States.

"If Congress should refuse the Administration's renewal of these executive powers which every other Government possesses," he added, "there would be little faith in other countries that the United States will in fact participate effectively in planning a world of expanding prosperity.

The afternoon session was followed by general discussion and questions.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Salute to the U. S. S. R.

By L. A. Sloper

The seventeenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixty-second season (Feb. 26-27) was dedicated to the Red Army. Its central item, Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, which had its first performance at the concert of Feb. 26, is inscribed "to the heroic and freedom-loving people of our great Ally, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as a tribute to their strength in war, their stanch idealism for world peace, their ability to cope with stark materialistic problems of world order without losing a passionate belief in the fundamental importance of the arts."

Before the concert, complimentary cable messages were exchanged by Mr. Harris and a group of distinguished Soviet composers. The program book contained a list of Soviet composers whose music had been "performed at these concerts." There were six of them.

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Finally, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky opened the concert with what he described in a brief speech as "the Russian anthem." As refracted through the prism of the conductor's genius, the music was not recognizable to this listener as the "Internationale." Nevertheless, unimpeachable authorities who were present insisted that it was the Communist song.

Thus we witnessed one of the larger ironies of a period that has produced many odd affiliations: a Friday afternoon audience in Symphony Hall, Boston, standing at attention while a Russian refugee conducted a performance of a revolutionary chant—a sometime paradox which now the time gives proof. It is true that "The Star Spangled Banner" was played immediately afterward.

These excitements somewhat overshadowed the musical novelty of the afternoon. Roy Harris is one of the major composers produced by the United States. His early scores held a promise which was fulfilled for many of us by his Third Symphony and is now confirmed by his Fifth.

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Mr. Harris has not made the mistake of giving a program to his musical tribute to Russia. In a general way he wanted, he says, to express the heroic qualities of the American people, who "are possessed of a fierce driving power—optimistic, young, rough and ready—and I am convinced that our mechanistic age has not destroyed an appreciation of more tender moods."

These feelings (which presumably apply equally to Russia) are apparent in the three movements of the symphony—a Prelude of martial character, a rhapsodic Chorale, and a complex fugal movement which is cast also in rondo form. The Prelude is notable for its vigor, its rhythmic variety and its propulsive power. The Chorale, which on a first hearing is the most impressive of the three movements, is a long lyric rhapsody which has a profound aspirational authority. The complexity of the final section is handled masterfully, and form and material are fused with emotion to produce an irresistibly triumphant conclusion.

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What distinguishes Mr. Harris as a composer is that he employs technical mastery to give expression to a musical inspiration that is distinctively individual and authentically American. His music contains few recollections — the most amusing one in the present score being a suggestion of "Madam Butterfly" incongruously encountered at the beginning of the last movement.

Dr. Koussevitzky had clearly given devoted study to the symphony, and he was able to set it forth with amazing clarity and with compelling force, despite its many difficulties. The orchestra responded wholeheartedly to the appeal of the music and of the interpretative vision of the conductor. There was an ovation for everybody concerned.

The program opened with the Symphony No. 1, in B flat, of Edward Burlingame Hill, Professor Emeritus of Music at Harvard. It was a pleasure to hear again this charming work, which is representative of the best in the output of a composer of notably sensitive taste.

The concert closed with Prokofieff's Third Piano Concerto, in C major, which had been played twice here with the composer at the piano, and was heard on this occasion with Alexander Borovsky as soloist. The work is characteristic of several facets of Prokofieff's busy imagination. It received an unexpectedly lyrical performance at the hands of Mr. Borovsky.

Halsman

Hearing Aspirants for a Guild Musical

Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, librettist, and Theresa Helburn, a director of the Theater Guild, trying out candidates for the impending show, "Away We Go."

Wigs by Clarkson

By Harold Hobson

London

One may doubt whether there has ever been a greater theatrical wig maker than Willie Clarkson. His skill was such that at times he deceived even himself. A few years ago he met Vesta Tilley, that remarkable stage impersonator of soldiers when the army meant red coats and a roving eye instead of battle dress and the technique of an all-in wrestler.

"Your hair is very short," said Clarkson. "You should wear a wig." "That," replied Miss Tilley, "is what I'm doing. I'm wearing a wig you made for me three years ago."

The incident evidently pleased Clarkson, for he cut it out of the paper where it was reported, and pasted it in one of his voluminous cuttings books. I do not know how many of these cuttings books he kept, but he had at least 15. I know he had 15, because that is the number I bought at a sale last week.

The bidding started at 10 shillings; then followed for 45 seconds a brisk exchange of nods and winks between the auctioneer, a second-hand bookseller of the Charing Cross Road, and myself, at the end of which, for the sum of four pounds the smart tap of a hammer declared me the possessor of these 15 volumes, three albums of snapshots, and picture postcards, about 200 copies of the Play Pictorial, a work on Etruscan tombs, a series of 50 art plate pictures of actors and actresses contemporary with Lewis Waller, and a complete year's issue for 1886 of The Lady and The Queen magazines.

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I have looked through the snapshot albums, and come to the conclusion that Clarkson was no genius with the camera. He seems to have used it chiefly for purposes of recreation, for most of his pictures record him—a small, plump, bearded, bouncing, and beaming figure—in his hours of leisure, sightseeing in Norway and France, climbing Vesuvius (which he spells Vesivius), feeding pigeons in the cathedral square in Milan, and smiling with quiet pride through the window of an ostentatiously first-class railway carriage.

Some of these prints are fairly clear; they all give the impression of a dapper, alert little man, well pleased with himself; but there are many others, such as we have all at some time or other brought back from our holidays, mere patches of darkness with vague blurs in the middle, optimistically labeled "Midnight sun in the Far North" or "Caves by the seaside."

The photographs range over the first 35 years of the century, but the postcards seem to belong exclusively to the reign of Edward VII. This was the period when, I imagine, Clarkson reached the peak of his prosperity. There was still in those days such a thing as Society, able and willing to disport itself in elaborate fancy dress balls; it was the age of costume plays, both these circumstances giving Clarkson full scope for the display of his genius as a wig maker and costumier.

His postcards are of reigning beauties like Phyllis and Zena Dare, Gabrielle Ray and Gertie Millar; while there is a whole series devoted to the production of "The Merry Widow" in 1907, when George Graves played Baron Popoff, a part which he is taking in the revival of that eminent musical comedy due shortly to be presented in London.

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It is not clear on what basis Clarkson selected his mementos of the past. He may have kept reminders of people and shows that he liked; on the other hand, he may have been influenced more by his pocket than his taste. His Play Pictorials are by no means a continuous run; his collection extends from 1904 or 1905 to the middle thirties, but there are many gaps in it. The copies he preserved from the years 1914-18 are dominated by the name and pictures of Denis Eadie. Perhaps Clarkson admired Eadie; perhaps he merely made his clothes. Possibly the fact that Marie Tempest, whose distinguished career coincided with Clarkson's, does not seem to be mentioned anywhere in these volumes indicates only that she got her dresses somewhere else.

What does emerge from them is that at the end of the last war the English theater had come largely to depend, as it depends again today, upon the New York stage. Few plays were put on unless they had first achieved success in America. This greatly irritated the then elderly editor of Play Pictorial. He described American, pieces in general as "unmitigated abortions of the English language, replete with colloquial conundrums, contemptible by-products of an art radiant with the luster of such names as Shakespeare, Sheridan, Racine, and Molière." They competed with the Shakespearean productions of Harley Granville-Barker and the entertainments of C. B. Cochran for the lowest place in his estimation. When one comes to think of it, that may not be such a bad compliment, after all.

New Audiences at the Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

As the Metropolitan opera season nears its conclusion—there remain but two weeks of the original 16, though a seventeenth has now been added to the schedule—the nightly performances would seem to have become less eminently discussible than the audiences. If the old order prevails in the repertory, and to all intents and purposes in the manner and character of the performances, there are multiplying signs and tokens of an altered perspective "out front."

Some of these may represent merely the added and temporary attendance of many wartime transients, who are making the most of their first opportunity to hear opera of the Metropolitan's scale. Others may be harbingers of profound and lasting changes. The old order passes—and the number of subscribers who can boast of having been in steady or even occasional attendance since the house opened its doors for its first "Faust" in 1883 has shrunken to possibly a double handful.

Unquestionably there is a new—a very new—element in Metropolitan audiences this season. Since the Christmas holidays it has contributed materially to the size of the attendance, which for the most part have been of a capacity or near-capacity order. Virtually every type of opera now on the boards—Mozart as well as Verdi, Charpentier like Wagner, Strauss along with Puccini—has attracted hundreds of standees. In this writer, experience, not since the Caruso days has there been the same air of eager expectancy among those packed against one another behind the brass rail.

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But it was Caruso or some other star who attracted the standees in great numbers in that earlier time. The Metropolitan has no such stars today. Since the departure of Kirsten Flagstad no singer has stood in relation to this period of opera as Caruso did to his. Moreover, operas which drew only a handful of standees in past years seem to fare almost as well today as the ones that formerly were considered sure-fire.

Their ready enthusiasms are a badge of the newcomers, not only among the standees but in the body of the house. The Metropolitan's veteran subscribers were seldom prodigal of applause. The many who could recall the performances of Gounod's opera in the days when the Metropolitan was dubbed the "Faustpielhaus"—the days when Jean de Reszke was the Faust, his brother Édouard or Pol Plançon the Mephistopheles, Lassalle the Valentin, and Melba, Eames or Calvé the Marguerite—were not likely to be demonstrative over some routine representation of "Faust" which happened to fall on the night of their subscription. The new or the strikingly different might stir them to a brief spell of lively handclapping. But, more often than not, they sat placidly through the succession of airs and other set pieces, and joined almost as placidly in the polite approval bestowed upon the artists when the curtains closed.

But no routine "Faust"—or other opera—would appear likely to be treated thus cavalierly by the many recruits who are filling the opera house today. Gounod's 84-year-old opera was absent for one season not long ago and there was no public protest; yet one might have thought, from the attention bestowed upon it last Monday night, and the enthusiasm it engendered, that only now had it reached the real heyday of its success.

True, there was Sir Thomas Beecham in the pit, as there has been at all performances of "Faust" this season; and in the cast, as Valentin, was the popular concert and radio artist, John Charles Thomas. Otherwise the chief singers were Charles Kullman as Faust, Norman Cordon as Mephistopheles, Licia Albanese as Marguerite and Lucielle Browning as Siebel. Even for this day of a paucity of important voices, it can scarcely be contended that this was other than the week-in-and-week-out sort of representation. Even orchestrally, there was little that Sir Thomas could do to give it a new and vital thrust. But he was applauded as if he had been leading a succession of momentous symphonies; and air on air of the singers was greeted with fervor, whether the singing was good, bad or indifferent.

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Does all this indicate a lack of taste as well as of experience? Should those who deplore the obvious decline in the vocal standards of our leading opera house merely shrug their shoulders and opine that, given a little time, these green newcomers will not be so eager to put palm to palm? Or are we about to learn that we have been too long under the shadow of the great ones gone, and that the patronage of opera is being taken over by a new clientèle that will be much happier as well as much more enthusiastic because it has no memories to keep it from keenly enjoying what to its elders is distinctly second rate? The important thing, of course, is that opera itself goes on.

Vandamm

Evelyn Varden

Featured in "The Family," new play by Victor Wolfson, to be shown at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, March 15, and at the Windsor, New York, March 23.

Mr. Atkins' Shakespeare Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Robert Atkins' season at the Westminster Theater, under the auspices of the C. E. M. A. organization for the encouragement of music and the arts, has been very successful. This is particularly true of the two parts of "Henry IV," of which the second has so seldom been seen here of late years that it attracted a large and distinguished audience. Even the Shakespearean scholar, Prof. G. B. Harrison, had never before seen on the stage a play which reveals Shakespeare's greatest comedic character, Falstaff, at his wittiest and most characteristic. Robert Atkins' portrayal of the part, though without the rich exuberance which made Roy Byford so memorable a Falstaff, was intellectually the best I have seen. Never, in my experience, were the mental aptitudes of the fat knight, and the poignancy of his wit, more effectively voiced on the English stage.

In his dressing room, before he made up for Bottom, in the "Dream," I had a talk with Mr. Atkins about his activities for the past year, and his plans for 1943. Last summer he had two companies at work, giving short seasons at Regent's Park (London), Finchley, Layton (Essex, and Manchester; all in open-air theaters which were crowded at every performance. All was done with the cooperation of the various civic authorities, including the Corporation of the City of Manchester, and all were under the aegis of C. E. M. A., the chairman of whose drama section is Mr. Lewis Casson. These summer seasons of Shakespeare linked up also with the "Stay-at-home for-your-holidays" scheme for economizing national transport. Supernumeraries and, in some instances, the musicians were locally supplied, the Manchester Woman's Orchestra, in particular, rendering useful assistance.

A similar series of productions has been planned for next summer, including seasons at Regent's Park and Manchester. Mr. Atkins, who has toured America with Forbes-Robertson, hopes, before very long, to cross the Atlantic again. Last year he had, for some weeks, as his leading lady, an accomplished American actress of whom he thought highly, Miss Claire Luce. Among her most successful parts was Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew."

This season at the Westminster will close with a production of "King Lear," in which Mr. Atkins will play the title part.

Percy Allen

The Bethlehem Bach Choir will hold its thirty-sixth festival May 14 and 15 in Packer Memorial Chapel on the campus of Lehigh University. The Mass in B minor will be given for the thirty-sixth time.

Charles R. Rogers of United Artists is to produce a film based upon the popular radio program, "One Man's Family," which has been on the air for 11 years. Carlton R. Morse, originator, producer, and writer of the program, is to write the film story.

The March issue of the March of Time is called "The New Canada." It shows how the war is changing Canada's way of living. Villages have expanded to cities and with cities have come new points of view.

"Mrs. Miniver," according to Metro, has been acclaimed the best picture of 1942 in the annual Mexico newspaper critics' poll.

The Da Vinci Alliance in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Da Vinci Alliance, with its nucleus of founders Italian born or of Italian ancestry, is holding its annual exhibition this year at the Plastic Club.

Rising from a small group exhibiting in the Italian section of the city, the Da Vinci Alliance has taken its place as one of the major exhibiting art organizations in the city with an annual that is open to virtually all comers through the usual jury system. The group gives a gold medal, a silver medal, the $50 Clarence Wolf memorial prize, and two honorable mentions.

Certainly the most striking canvas in the show, and almost the only composition to be based on red-hot imagination, is Emidio Angelo's "Sanctuary," a war-motivated picture that claimed the Wolf prize. "Sanctuary," based on the theme of the Crucifixion, places that event contemporaneously in a war-wrecked cathedral nave where soldiers and civilians struggle with each other against the focal note of the cross. The dramatic lighting of the canvas, as well as its pattern, leads the eye to the limp central figure of Jesus, with flashes of red and blue in the garb of civilians. It is a spirited and active composition, building to a near-center pyramid of figures through diagonals of arms and bayonet; while on either side is ranged a geometric accompaniment of Gothic arches.

The gold medal canvas is Jules Scalella's "Morning Glow," an able, blue-toned landscape with river, bridge and houses at various levels that recede and protrude as they are blocked out by bold brush strokes from the overall blue, purple and misted green environment.

To Leon Karp went the silver medal for "Summer Bathers," an out-of-doors nude grouping with accent on flesh, red robe, and the green and blue of a country brook setting. The standing nude is foreshadowed slightly, with overtones of Cézanne and French modernism.

The honor list is nothing if not varied. Chosen for honorable mentions are a still-life, "Indian Things," by Ethel V. Ashton, and a frankly academic head, Edmund Martino's "Frankie."

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The Martinos, in fact, are there in force, with Giovanni contributing another of his up-and-down impressions of industrial Manayunk, and Antonio reveling in the gometric solids and angles of many buildings of the same town, horizontally ranged in an ambitious canvas. His offering, "Winter in Manayunk," won a second honorable mention for oils in the 1942 show at the Butler Art Institute.

Perhaps it is the crowding of the show that intensifies the general impression of mediocrity; for if you pick here and there you find as many interesting canvases as might be expected. For instance, there is Julius Bloch's forthright closeup of a young Negro in blue against a blue background. Catharine Morris Wright's "Busy Blues," a marine, lends water sparkle, while Laura Greenwood's color-misted blue-and-pink girl against a delicate wild carrot background bouquet strikes a note of sensitive pigmentation.

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There is a hint of comedy of manners in William Blackburn's "The Poor Fishers," a Negro family at a rustic landing trying their luck against background of tawny red earth, grassed over, hill-top trees, and blue sky.

A peculiar foreshortening of little girl figures and a flattening of fat forms characterize Razel Kapustin's "Song of Innocence No. 1"; and there are such contrasts in still-life as the earth-toned study of blown milkweed pods and fruit by Jean Watson and the sun-blanched white and yellow roses of Mary Townsend Mason.

Sidnee Livingston, now a lieutenant stationed at Lincoln, Nebraska, goes semi-abstract with color suggestion of a figure in Henry Cooper finds subject matter in the war effort—a big machine interior, "The Studio"; while and comparatively small workers in a great steel mill.

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The Home Forum

Dominion Through Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS possibly no better example to be found of a large group of individuals in harmonious action than that of a well-trained regiment of soldiers on parade. As the companies swing along in regular formation and then at a word of command from the officers, change rapidly and without disorder from one formation to another, the cheering of the crowd watching the parade indicates the appreciation such a spectacle arouses.

To the casual onlooker reviewing the performance for the first time, it might appear that the results attained were due to the subjection of the majority group known as privates to the will of the minority called officers. To the more seasoned observer, however, this co-operative unity of action would be recognized not as the result of one group dominating another, but rather as an evidence of the willingness on the part of all to subscribe to the rules laid down for them in the Army Manual governing this phase of military activity.

From the colonel at the head of the regiment, down through the list of officers, and on to the men in the ranks, it would be found that each moved in accordance with the rule governing the position he occupied. The colonel, though filling the most important post in the regiment, could no more move outside the boundaries of his position than a private could assume the responsibilities of an officer. Satisfactory results can be attained only through the fulfilling by each one of the functions of the place assigned to him.

Today, we see that the demand for such discipline is not confined to the armed forces or to those on the war production front, but is finding its way into every phase of human endeavor. If, instead of inwardly rebelling over this discipline, we wish to gain rich benefits from it, we can do no better than to study carefully the experience of a certain soldier as recorded in the Gospel according to Luke.

This man, a centurion of the Roman army stationed in the conquered land of Palestine, not only occupied a place of authority through obedience to his highest sense of government, but won the respect of the Jews with whom he lived. Thus, when his hour of need came, and he required immediate help for his servant who lay sick at his home, the very character of the man led him to the feet of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, there to acknowledge an understanding of law beyond his own; yet his recognition of spiritual authority could be receptive of the power of Jesus' higher understanding in behalf of his servant.

And so we find that in response to the Master's expressed willingness to go to his home and see his servant, this soldier's reply was couched in humble respect for such an insight into law as the Master demonstrated. The centurion said (Luke 7:6-8): **"Lord, trouble not thyself: for I am not worthy that thou shouldest enter under my roof: wherefore neither thought I myself worthy to come unto thee: but say in a word, and my servant shall be healed. For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it."**

The Master, turning to those who followed him, said (7:9), **"I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."** And it is recorded that he healed the centurion's servant.

Through the revelation of Christian Science we are privileged not alone to experience healings of sickness and sin, as in the early Christian era, but systematically to study the divine law that makes such healing possible. On page 72 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, **"Not personal intercommunion but divine law is the communicator of truth, health, and harmony to earth and humanity."**

Mrs. Eddy has provided means for our spiritual education in divine law in Article XIV of the Manual of The Mother Church. In Section 1 she ordained "the BIBLE, and SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, Pastor over The Mother Church;" and in Section 2, she provides for the Lesson-Sermon which appears in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. She thus unfolded the means whereby the Lessons, consisting of references from these books, may be studied daily by students, who may then hear them read from the platform of The Mother Church or one of its branches every Sunday. Mrs. Eddy selected the subjects for these Lessons, and the selections to be read from the Bible and Science and Health have direct reference to these subjects. In this way students are afforded a continuous opportunity to acquaint themselves with divine Principle, Love, through the study of these Lessons, which, as stated in the Explanatory Note in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, are "uncontaminated and unfettered by human hypotheses, and divinely authorized."

The student who willingly and expectantly devotes ample time to such study will naturally awaken to his true position as a soldier of Christ, a witness to divine Truth, armed with authority from on high to overcome every phase of evil which presents itself to him, through obedience to the law of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Etude

Never is the stillness of chill evening
Profound as at this time of year,
With a distant bell's thin ringing
Across the valley, hollow and ice-clear.

Now the 'ast of level sunlight fading,
Changes from pale copper to ash-rose,
Sharpening the long cold azure shadows
On month-old glaze of crusted snows.

Once more the haunting bell calls faintly,
And faintly echoes from afar,
Under a lime-green wintry twilight
That holds a sickle moon and one bright star.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work—the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

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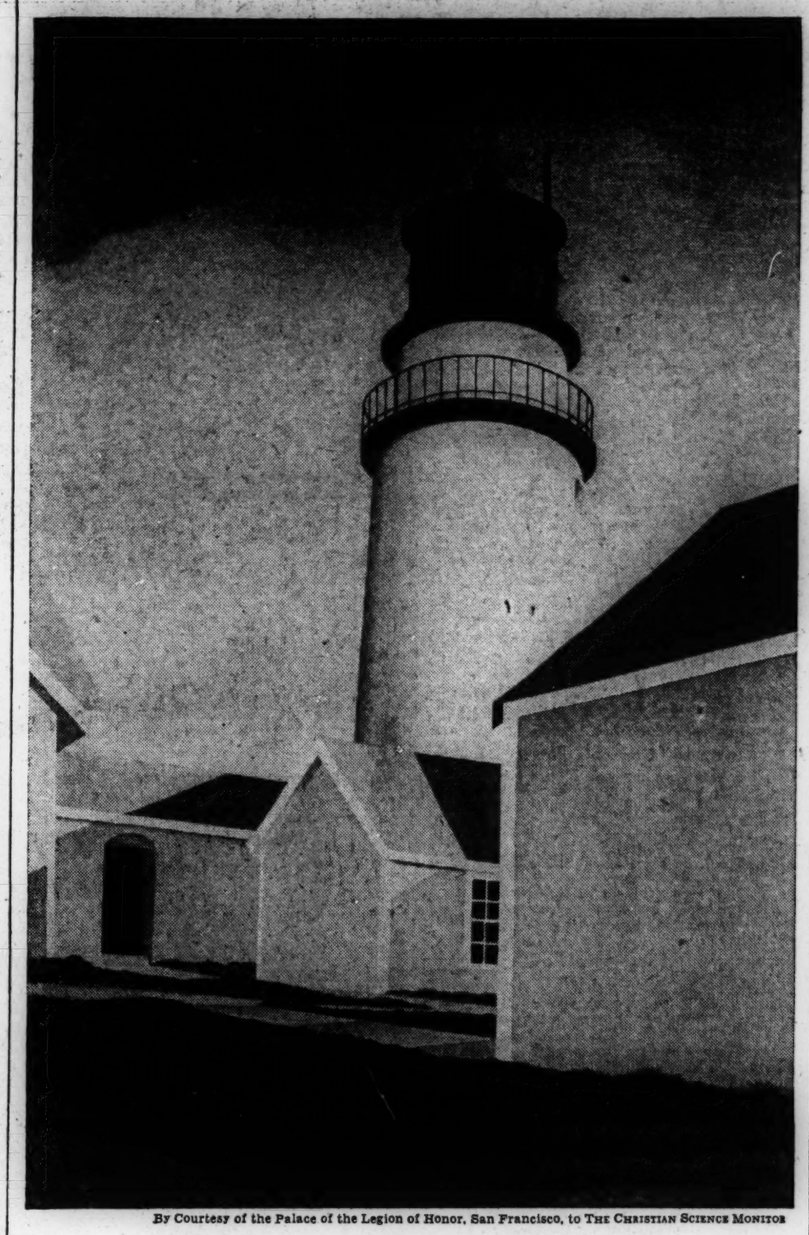
A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

Every Step of the Way With Scott

MY FATHER WAKED US every morning with snatches from the *Lay*, from *Marmion*, and the *Lady of the Lake*, and the day was haunted with their charm. We learnt for ourselves more than half of the poems. Wherever we played, or walked on the hills or by the sea, Scott taught us to build up tales of war and love around the names and scenery of the places, and to fill them with romantic adventures. The first expedition I made after I was twenty-one was made with my brother to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs, to Glenfinlas and Stirling, and it was one long ravishment; nor did I enjoy Wordsworth, who was then my companion, the less, but the more, because I was living every step of the way with Scott. Many years afterwards, when years of London life had, as I thought, lessened the romantic wonder, I went north and found myself in the early morning looking from a height over a castle famed in Border minstrelsy, and beyond it lay the Solway and its hills, Lanercost, Askerton, Bewcastle, Liddesdale, Teviot and Eskdale, and on the right the ridges of the Roman Wall, the valleys, the rolling rig and flow of the Border mosses and the Border hills. There was scarcely a single name of river, mountain or sea-estuary, castle or farmhouse, which was not known to me from the poetry of Scott. I leaned over the gate and looked long upon the poetic land, and it seemed as if all the dew of youth fell upon me again, as if I were again in the ancient world of adventure, romance, love and war, which we have replaced by science and philosophy, trade and misery, luxury and poverty. But it was to Scott I owed the preeminent pleasure of that hour, an hour the impression of which I kept like a precious jewel, and which I have never lost.—From "Studies in Poetry," by STOPFORD A. BROOKE. (New York: Putnam.)



By Courtesy of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HIGHLAND LIGHT": *A Painting by George C. Ault*

THE PAINTING OF George C. Ault typifies one style that prevails today among American artists. It is a portrayal of exceptionally positive definition. Only the salient lines are indicated, and they are meant to affirm the basic structural design.

Such painting aims to characterize the subject with more expressiveness than photographic or topographic likeness. This is a mode of painting that aims for realism, although it is based upon an abstract interpretation. The lighthouse is especially favored by painters because of its cylindrical shape and smooth surface.

Mr. Ault was born in Cleveland in 1891. He is a resident of Woodstock, New York. His works are to be found in several American museums, and they have achieved recognition through awards and mentions.

Domínio pela obediência

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

TALVEZ NÃO se encontre melhor exemplo de ação harmoniosa exercida por grande grupo de indivíduos do que o de um regimento de soldados, bem treinados, em parada. À medida que as companhias passam com cadência em formações regulares, e a uma palavra de comando partida dos oficiais mudam rapidamente e sem desordem de uma formação para outra, as aclamações da multidão que assiste à parada denotam a admiração que tal espetáculo suscita.

Ao espectador casual que assiste a esta demonstração pela primeira vez poderá parecer que os resultados obtidos se devem à sujeição do grupo da maioria, denominado soldados razos, à vontade da minoria que é o dos oficiais. Todavia, o observador mais experimentado não reconheceria esta unidade de ação cooperativa como o resultado do domínio exercido por um grupo sôbre o outro, mas como a evidência da boa vontade existente da parte de todos em acatar as regras que lhes foram estabelecidas no Código que regula esta fase da atividade militar.

Desde o coronel à frente do regimento, descendo-se pela lista de oficiais até chegar aos homens nas fileiras, constatar-se-á que todos se movem de acôrdo com a regra que governa a posição que cada qual ocupa. O coronel, embora ocupe o posto mais importante do regimento, não poderia ultrapassar os limites da sua posição, do mesmo modo porque um soldado razo não poderia assumir as responsabilidades de um oficial. Resultados satisfatórios só poderão ser obtidos se cada um preencher as funções do lugar que lhe é designado.

Hoje em dia estamos vendo que o requisito de uma disciplina como essa não é restringido às fôrças armadas ou àqueles que trabalham no front da produção de guerra, mas que essa disciplina está sendo adotada em tôdas as fases do esfôrço humano. Se, em lugar de nos revoltarmos no íntimo contra essa disciplina, desejarmos obter fartos benefícios dela, nada melhor podemos fazer senão estudar cuidadosamente a experiência de certo soldado, que vem narrada no Evangelho de S. Lucas.

Êste homem, um centurião do exército romano estacionado na terra conquistada da Palestina, não só ocupava uma posição de autoridade em obediência ao seu mais alto senso de govêrno, como também conquistou o respeito dos judeus com quem vivia. Assim sendo, quando lhe veiu a hora da aflição e êle necessitava de auxílio imediato para o criado que estava doente em sua casa, a própria índole dêsse homem levou-o aos pés do Guia, Cristo Jesús, reconhecendo ali a compreensão de uma lei superior à sua; e seu reconhecimento da autoridade espiritual tornara-o receptivo do poder da compreensão mais elevada de Jesús, em benefício do seu criado.

E eis que, em resposta à manifesta boa vontade do Mestre de ir à casa dêle para ver o seu servo, as palavras dêste soldado se revestiram de humilde respeito por tamanho conhecimento da lei como o Mestre demonstrava. O centurião disse (S. Lucas 7:6-8): "Senhor, não te incomodes, porque não sou digno de que entres debaixo de meu telhado; pelo que nem ainda me julguei digno de ir ter contigo; dize, porém, uma palavra, e o meu criado sarará. Porque também eu sou homem sujeito à autoridade, e tenho soldados sob o meu poder, e digo a êste: Vai, e êle vai, e a outro: Vem; e êle vem; e ao meu servo: Faze isto; e êle o faz."

O Mestre, volvendo-se àqueles que o seguiam, disse (7:9), "Digo-vos que nem ainda em Israel tenho achado tanta fé." E a narrativa esclarece que êle curou o servo do centurião.

Pela revelação da Ciência Cristã temos não só o privilégio de experimentar a cura de doenças e pecados assim como acontecia no início da era Cristã, mas também o de estudar sistematicamente a lei divina que torna possível tais curas. Na página 72 do seu livro texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, diz, "Não é a intercomunhão pessoal, é a lei divina que comunica a verdade, saúde, e harmonia à terra e à humanidade."

Mrs. Eddy providenciou meios para a nossa educação espiritual na lei divina, no Artigo XIV do *Manual of The Mother Church* (Manual da Igreja-Mãe). Na Secção 1 ela ordenou "a Bíblia e *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* como Pastor da Igreja-Mãe"; e na Secção 2, ela fez provisão para a Lição-Sermão que é publicada no *Christian Science Quarterly* (Livreto Trimestral da Ciência Cristã). Desta forma ela forneceu os meios pelos quais as Lições, que consistem de referências dêsses livros, podem ser estudadas diáriamente por estudantes que podem, depois, ouví-las quando são lidas todos os domingos da plataforma de A Igreja-Mãe ou uma de suas filiais. Mrs. Eddy selecionou os temas para essas Lições, e as seleções a serem lidas da Bíblia e de *Science and Health* fazem referência direta a êstes temas. Desta maneira oferece-se aos estudantes contínua oportunidade de travarem conhecimento com o Princípio divino, Amor, pelo estudo dessas Lições, que, conforme está declarado na Nota Explicativa no *Christian Science Quarterly* "não são contaminadas nem peadas por conjeturas humanas, e são divinamente autorizadas."

O estudioso que de boa vontade e cheio de esperança devotar bastante tempo a tal estudo há-de, naturalmente, despertar para reconhecer sua verdadeira posição como soldado de Cristo, uma testemunha da Verdade divina, investido de autoridade que lhe vem de cima, para subjugar tôda fase do mal que a êle se apresentar, pela sua obediência à lei de Deus.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Symphony in the House

ONE AFTERNOON this month, the Boston Symphony Orchestra played a new symphony by an American composer. There was that exciting stir while the men took their places, the strings tuned up, the horns and woodwinds tried a few notes. Then the conductor lifted his baton and under it something new came to life—combinations of notes never heard or thought before, a great musical structure sounding for the first time. This is always a thrilling moment for all those who love music; the hearing of a work for the first time is an exciting experience. Where did the music come from, how was it made, what went into its construction? These are all things one wonders, and does not know, more often than not. But this time, for me, was different; for I have watched this symphony grow.

The house where it grew is a big rambling one on the side of a hill, looking off over a valley and a lake. It has fourteen rooms, and it is hard to find one where the sound or the pulse of creative musical activity is not going on. The attic perhaps—though, on second thought, no, for the red squirrels have found a way into it from their treetops, so even there one hears a rhythmic patter. And in the attic there is also Luther, a discarded clock of distinct personality which every now and again comes to life and strikes the hours with a musical bong which cannot be explained, since no one ever winds it. The kitchen? No, definitely not the kitchen; for that is almost the favorite gathering-place of the household, the place where many of the themes of this symphony have been sung, whistled, shouted, and the rhythms beaten out on the old cherrywood table with a spoon or a knife. It is a large and hospitable kitchen, with wide windows looking off over the valley to a red barn on the distant hillside. There is plenty of room for old-fashioned rocking-chairs, and for six hungry people to congregate when the smell of baking cookies floats upstairs in mid-morning. Over tea and cookies, we have listened to the complications of the triple fugue, sung themes, and listened entranced to an excited description of what was coming next.

And by no means can the dining-room be excluded from the sphere of musical activity; for it is almost a certainty that at meals someone will ask: "How far along are we with the slow movement? Will it be finished by tonight?" And away we go into a world of melodic fantasy. Besides, one young student always chooses the dining-room as his favorite spot for composing; he thinks the sun and the sparkling colored glass and the quaint dishes make him happy. So, of course, the dining-room is full of music, too.

All six bedrooms carry echoes of the symphony, for early in the morning and late at night ideas are apt to come with striking clarity; and, when they do, this composer wants to share them. So he is likely to shout through a bedroom door—any door, usually the nearest: "Listen to what I've just got! See what you think of *this* for a theme!" And, with one shoe on and the other vigorously wielded as a baton, he begins to sing lustily. By the time he reaches the part planned for six trumpets, the whole household has come running to hear and to join in being trumpets too. Then there is no thought of sleep. Someone volunteers to go down and make tea, and over the tea a long and intense discussion begins. Often it has to do with plans for helping Americans become conscious of American music—with helping the American people to become an active part of their own national music in great choruses, bands, orchestras, in every town and village. And, from there, we go on to even farther-reaching ways of creating international understanding through music.

It was on Christmas morning that the great fugue which closes the work was finished. It was a good time to have finished music designed to help nations understand each other—music which was the artist's contribution to peace.

A half-hour after the symphony was finished, the man who had just realized a three-year vision was as absorbed in opening Christmas packages as anyone else. I thought how inevitably true it is that the great artist is always simple—and thought, too, how easy it is to imagine Bach laying aside a Chorale Prelude to stir porridge for one of his children.

ROGER CHALLIS

The Singing Reapers

AND NOW, WHAT CAN we tell you about Mertola? . . .

On the last evening of our stay we were sitting at the door . . . looking along the street. In the blond atmosphere of the sinking sun the small-windowed white houses, the russet roofs, the rolling, parched lands, half covered with unproductive scrub, half a-shimmer with cut stubble, were blended together in a haze that gave the whole a beautifully artificial appearance, as though seen through the frame of an old master. And then, the perfect moment arriving for the perfect setting, round the corner strolled a group of reapers. They were dressed in the striking clothes of the Alentejan harvester; their wide-brimmed hats turned their heads into dark blots of shadow; round their shoulders were slung curving sickles like scimitars of peace; on their broad leather belts the big buckles glittered; and on their slowly swinging legs the wide chaps, called *safões*, flapped with a stiff but natural movement. Suddenly they began to sing a weird song, neither of the East nor of the West. It seemed to be a part-song, but one something like the Caucus race in *Alice;* apparently the singer began where and when he wished and stopped when he liked. The song was picked up and dropped by the voices with a strange sense of impromptu, and even stranger sense of rhythm and cadence. But across the whole one voice rose independently, more wild, more inspired than the others, drawing a different kind of musical pattern across the background of the harmonized voices, like a pattern scrawled with other colours across a window-pane set before a landscape. It seemed to be separate and yet imposed upon, harmonious with, yet detached from, the body of the song, something in the nature of a Welsh improvisation, or the cornet solo in a Balkan tambouritza band.

Singing full-throated and quite unself-conscious, the singers passed us and turned down the road that led to the ferry, where, reflected in the water, the sinking sun blazed up the inclined street. So dazzling was the light that it swallowed them up, as though they had walked straight into glory, and yet out of that glory the strange song still rose triumphant, purified by the growing distance. —From "Portuguese Somersault," by JAN and CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

The Distilled Riches Of Walden

ON ONE LEVEL *Walden* is the record of a personal experience, yet even in making that remark we are aware that this book does not go rightfully into the category of *Two Years Before The Mast* or *The Oregon Trail*. Why it presents a richer accumulation than either of those vigorous pieces of contemporary history is explained by its process of composition. Although Thoreau said that the bulk of its pages were written during his two years' sojourn by the pond (1845-7), it was not ready for publication until seven years later, and ultimately included a distillation from his journals over the whole period from 1838. A similar process had helped to transform his week's boat trip with his brother from a private to a symbolical event, since the record was bathed in memory for a decade (1839-49) before it found its final shape in words. But the flow of the *Week* is as leisurely and discursive as the bends in the Concord river, and the casual pouring in of miscellaneous poems and essays that Thoreau had previously printed in *The Dial* tends to obscure the cyclical movement. Yet each day advances from dawn to the varied sunsets of night, and Thoreau uses an effective device for putting a period to the whole by the shift of the final morning from lazy August to the first sharp forebodings of transforming frost.—From "American Renaissance," by F. O. MATTHIESSEN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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North, the Hill Is Dark With Fir

North, the hill is dark with fir.
South, half pine, half meadow.
Do you choose the sun, the burr?
Or the silent shadow?

North, the slope is roofed with green.
South, the green is broken.
Do you choose the known, the seen?
Or the thought unspoken?

AILEEN L. FISHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

'Two-Thirds' Hurdle ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Will the Senate reject the peace treaty of World War II as it did for World War I?

Alone of all nations in the world, the United States requires a two-thirds Senate majority for ratification of any peace treaty—a provision which meant the rejection of the 1897 Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, despite a favorable vote of 43 to 26; the Versailles Treaty for the League of Nations, despite a majority of 49 to 35; the 1927 Commercial Treaty with Turkey, despite a majority of 50 to 34; the 1934 St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada, despite a majority of 46 to 42; and the 1935 Treaty to Join the World Court, despite a 52 to 36 majority vote in favor.

So serious is the threat of this two-thirds rule treaty hurdle—such as is exercised, according to one authority, "by so small a minority in no other legislative body of the world"—that bills for constitutional amendments have been introduced by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), of Iowa, Representatives Pat Cannon (D), of Florida, and J. Percy Priest (D), of Tennessee, who point out that with 42 State Legislatures sitting this year quick amendment might be secured.

Other Congressmen urge similar action, either to permit ratification by a straight congressional majority, or by a majority of both Senate and House instead of Senate alone. Josephus Daniels has urged amendment, denouncing "the archaic provision in the Constitution," and alleging that the defeat of the Versailles Treaty, when a Senate majority favored it, was a "crime against humanity."

Comment by Authorities

Here is what authorities have said about the two-thirds' rule in the past:

Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Cleveland, after rejection of the British Arbitration Treaty: "The Senate . . . is steadily encroaching (as a means of) humiliating the executive and of showing to the world the greatness of the Senate."

John Hay, Secretary of State under McKinley, after stating that five or six foreign matters could be settled "honorably and advantageously," but that the Senate could pass none under the two-thirds rule, commented: "To such monstrous shape has the original mistake of the Constitution grown in the evolution of our politics."

Theodore Roosevelt declared that the individual Senators seemed to consider "the prerogatives of the Senate as far more important than the welfare of our country."

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under Taft, said Senate encroachments had made the treaty-making power "so complicated as to be unworkable."

Wilson called the Senate's treaty-making power the "treaty-marring" power.

In a book on "Treaties Defeated by the Senate," W. Stull Holt concludes that "a deadlock between the President and the Senate involving a really critical foreign problem may end in ruin."

John W. Davis as candidate for President in 1924 indorsed a plan to substitute a majority for a two-thirds vote. William Jennings Bryan urged association of the House with the Senate in such a vote.

The two-thirds rule was originally adopted by the Philadelphia convention, 8 states to 3, the decision being aided by certain states afraid the others might give up by treaty navigation on the Mississippi or Newfoundland fishery rights. Madison's motion to except treaties of peace from the two-thirds requirement for ratification was at first accepted by the convention, then rejected.

Many nations after World War I modeled their constitutions after the United States, but none adopted the unusual majority requirement for treaty ratification.

Foreigners rarely understand the two-thirds rule which may upset a treaty after months of negotiation by the U. S. Executive.

The Senate's insistence on the right to accept part of a treaty but reject other parts throws open the whole treaty for re-negotiation, which threatens an impassable obstacle when several nations have joined in the treaty, which can then be reopened by each one.

"The rule's most calamitous effects are psychological," declares J. H. Haynes in his book "The Senate of the United States." "In the Senate it heartens any tiny group . . . to attempt delays and bargaining to persuade enough colleagues to join them to make a 'recalcitrant one third plus one.'"

This is the hurdle that a peace treaty faces after World War II—just such as kept America out of the League in World War I.

With 96 Senators in all, only 33 would be needed to block any treaty the Executive had to offer.

A prominent Republican Senator recently was reported to have said he did not believe "any decent treaty" could get through the Senate at the present time.

Carnival of Log-Rolling

While not intentionally gloomy, many Senators already point out the comparative ease of getting 33 Senators to block ratification of a far-reaching peace treaty when various elements hostile either to Russia, to Britain, to participation in any foreign affairs, are united.

Certainly anyone acquainted with the Senate would expect that with feelings as high, tension as great and views as divided as they are apt to be after this war, the hurdle of a two-thirds' vote is apt to produce a carnival of log-rolling and competitive offering of legislative favors on either side, to get the few uncertain members who may very well determine the issue.

The fight, it must be remembered, will not turn upon getting a simple majority. If a simple majority were all that is needed this country would now be in the League of Nations, and the present war, according to at least some writers, would not have occurred. At one point in the League battle the Senate had a simple majority to enter. What is needed is a *two-thirds* majority. Mankind's fate may once more hinge on whether that ancient hurdle can be negotiated.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Travel Conditions ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

It would be wrong to tell you that traveling these days is easy. Because it just isn't. It should be wrong to give a novice the idea that travel conditions are normal. Being new at it he might not know just what there is about it that's wrong, but he might be permanently prejudiced against rail travel. And after the war, when things return to normal, there will be a scramble for customers again, rather than a scramble for seats.

But anyway travel is still interesting. It is downright absorbing. After you've learned to make Pullman and hotel reservations three weeks in advance you don't run into too much trouble that way. Also when you learn that few if any trains are on time, or can be, you give yourself extra time along the way, and you miss some embarrassing experiences in that regard.

I have just returned from a jaunt of around 5,000 miles. That isn't so very far, perhaps, but I did it in a little over two weeks, and made it in 12 jumps, stopping at that many cities, using three different bus lines and some nine different railroads. Only once did I miss a train, and I expected that, for the schedule showed that if both were on time there was but 15 minutes between trains at Atlanta. Anyway, I stayed overnight in Atlanta, and after tramping the streets with a heavy bag—loaded down for the sake of space economy with this very typewriter—found, besides a hotel, that Atlanta is anything but a "sleepy" southern town.

Eating on a railroad diner is in itself a more or less thrilling experience. But one must have patience. It usually means a good long wait in line. On one train the line extended half way back through the car behind the diner.

During those waits one makes friends. Soon everyone is sharing in a laugh over his own and everyone else's discomfort.

Of course there are soldiers and sailors everywhere. Sometimes there are carloads of recruits attached to regular passenger trains. I remember on one such train we sought several times to get into the diner. Finally, about three hours after regular meal time, the steward motioned us in.

"But I'm sorry, sir," he said apologetically, "that we have nothing but the military meal. That's what we fix up in a kind of mass-production way for these soldiers. If you want to eat that you're welcome to sit down."

Having eaten in mess halls with soldier boys we sat down without any compunction. It was one of the best railroad diner meals we've ever eaten. Imagine an over-worked steward apologizing for it.

Of course traveling today, with practically every car—all Pullmans and most coaches—air conditioned, isn't the way it was 10 years ago. We wonder what it would be like now, with no air-conditioning, and things as congested as they are. It really isn't so bad after all when you put it on that comparative basis.

But remember, better not travel unless you have to.

To Change the Subject:

A Garden Is So Desirable ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Pity the flat-dweller in these days of Victory gardens. There are many of us in every city, and a passer-through might think San Francisco has an unusually large share. That is because sizable areas of this city are built squarely upward from the sidewalk lines, and front yards and gardens are not too common, especially in the older sections.

It is what goes on in the invisible back yards of San Francisco—and in its parks—that will have an effect on wartime menus this year. Already, little rows of green are lining black-soiled beds with those earliest signs that mean so much to the amateur gardener.

Take our block, for instance. There are five Victory gardens now in various stages of hope and promise, and signs that other small plots will join the greatest American vegetable-growing pageant of all time. From a third-story window it seems certain that our block's earliest and most assiduous gardener will have his radishes and small onions on the table before March 1.

Circling our block on foot or in an automobile, a stranger to San Francisco would never guess the number or variety of small gardens that are the back yards. Too bad they cannot all merge into one, this observer has always thought. The effect would be a patio of almost parklike dimensions. With a block planning committee to advise, such a patio could be made both beautiful and useful.

The obstacle, of course, is that some of the dwellers in that block have dogs; some have cats. Some have children; some none. The difference in needs and desires, plus custom, have dictated that each lot shall have its own back yard, well fenced.

Looking down from a third floor window the fences are not so bad. They become only shallow markers between yards. They are useful to the cats as sun perches. When the time and the sun are right there may be a dozen different scenes of activity in the various gardens.

Some of the yards have been landscaped over the years into bowers of beauty and coziness; some go a bit unkempt through the winter months. But spring is surely here now. The ocean beaches were crowded the other Sunday, and flowers of a dozen different kinds border the gardens just under our windows. Roses and lilies are among the blossoms. One lone robin has pre-empted the loose-earth concession in our block.

Lifting our gaze from the garden view, we see far out across a field of rooftops to the Bay, the red-stilted towers and curving cables of Golden Gate Bridge. Over beyond them are the steep demi-mountains of Marin County; Sausalito snuggled in its graceful mat of liveoaks; Mount Tamalpais and its scarf of opalescent gray. A ship moves slowly in or out the Golden Gate. Sometimes there is a parade of ships. At such times we are glad enough to be aloft, watching the world in its vital pageantry.

The fluffy wire-hair that lives in the red-roofed duplex just to the right of center, has an unusual voice. He stands on the top step of his upper flat and scolds at everybody and everything. His peculiarly resonant, almost nasal, and surely square-cornered bark was reminiscent. We wondered for a long time what it reminded us of. One day we caught it. The resemblance went clear back to the day when world broadcasts used to come from Berlin, announcing insolently the intentions of the Nazi leader. Yes, Hitler. We try not to think of the little dog as Adolf. After all, he can't be blamed for the tone of his voice.

The man who kept the duck in his yard for so long finally got rid of it. It would have had a fine time among his sprouting Victory plants. The duck disappeared at about the holiday season. It was logical enough, but we missed him.

Our own back yard, because a large building is required to house six families, is small indeed. And it is always in the shade these days. Also, it is planted with bushes and lawn, and if it were divided into six parts there would hardly be room for six hoe-handles to function.

Memory announces that it is most satisfying to plant and to tend, and later to harvest, the crisp and dainty delights of a kitchen garden. Cool, moist earth—

A low bellow from far down the Gate announces a big ship is coming in. A transport! Coming home for a load, doubtless. A destroyer in front of her. A cargo ship. A tanker. A convoy!

Logic says, if you were down on garden level you couldn't see that brave sight. But still, a garden is so desirable.

What to do? This answer is automatic. San Franciscans are not moving from place to place in these days. The phrase "for rent" has gone with the pleasure ride. So we'll keep a watchful eye on our neighbors' gardens this spring—and on the Golden Gate.

Cargoes for Malta Swing Island Toward Normal

Food and general situation improved; soldiers help in the fields to relieve hard-pressed farmers.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 27 (AP)—Squadron Leader Malcolm MacLeod, a Nova Scotia newspaperman and former Canadian Press staff man who turned in his typewriter for a Spitfire, has been given command at Malta of the top-scoring fighter squadron in the RAF, it was learned yesterday.

His squadron, which has written pages of glorious air history over the British Isles and Malta, is credited with having destroyed just under 300 enemy planes, with another 100 probably destroyed.

VALLETTA, Malta (AP)—Malta, still one of the hottest and most dangerous places in the Mediterranean, is trying to return to normal.

Since the fall of Tripoli, which the Maltese celebrated as ending the island's long aerial siege, the interests of the people have been going back to more routine things than the bare necessity of keeping alive and away from the bombs which have left the island a heap of ruins.

However, despite the terrific pounding of months on end and the colossal property damage, the casualties were relatively light as shown in the report of the Council of Government. This report disclosed that 240 "blitz widows" are receiving compensation, while there are only 10 orphan children and 64 destitute parents on the lists. Injury allowances are being paid to 814 persons and disability compensation to 95.

The steady arrival of convoys during the past several weeks has improved the food and general situation greatly. New stores are springing up and old ones are being repaired, restocked and reopened. There is little fresh meat on the open market, but one normally well-to-do householder noted that things are much better now.

Handy Rock Shelters

"We used to have to pay 2s. for one egg and then it was hard to find," she said. "Actually we had to deal with profiteers to get anything."

There is the problem of the goatherders for the Council to solve. The famous flocks have been all but eliminated either by bombs or by slaughtering.

The farmers, meanwhile, are trying to coax a living from the earth with methods dating back to Biblical times.

When an air raid interrupts work in their well-terraced fields peasants duck into one of the handy rock shelters which make Malta something like a bomb-proof rabbit warren. They usually take their bomb-wise cattle with them.

Ages before the Germans and Italians came in their planes, the Maltese used these catacombs as storehouses for the fruits of their land.

Many cultivated areas have been ruined by bombs, but always have been quickly resown. Farm labor has been augmented by soldiers during their spare time.

It was a common sight to see the King's Own Maltese Infantry or an artillery regiment toiling in the fields.

Important Role for Women

Women as usual play an important part in the farm work of Malta.

In contrast to their ancient farming implements, practically every one of them sports skilfully-fashioned costume jewelry—made from parts of wrecked German planes.

Any number of small industries have sprung up, fostered by the genius of the islanders for makeshift.

During the greater part of 1942, only 13 ships with supplies and munitions succeeded in reaching the island; normally the number would be hundreds. Since the Axis forces in Africa were driven westward, numerous small convoys have reached us and we are again well stocked with flour and preserved meat.

Cleverness in Repairs

Cosmetics and drug store goods generally were, aside from staples, one of the most considerable imports before the war. The bombings and the need of valuable cargo space for other things besides cosmetics did not defeat the Maltese, however.

Now cosmetics are manufactured here. So is every kind of toilet article from combs cut from the metal parts of burnt-out German planes to the stick-it-down fixative that men put on their hair.

If father has an old discarded tire from his laid-up car, it will make very good shoe soles for all the family, while Sister Susie's nice new coat came off the camp bed of her RAF boy friend.

An almost absolute lack of small change is met in many shops by the issue of cardboard discs, marked I. O. U. value for so much. Barter is a recognized form of private trade. If you give me potatoes for Uncle Harry's old suit, I shall be able to get some extra butter from Mrs. Jones.

For the humble cup or glass, much solid worth in bartered goods can be extracted.

The Malta scene presents no more envied individuals than the American and Canadian fliers who sport not merely the much-prized fur-lined leather jackets but the most interesting boots, zipped and befurred.

There is no clothes rationing here, perhaps because there is practically nothing to ration. But if one wants some new attire one has to fill in an official form of application to what is known as the clothes pool.

There is also a fish pool, but as yet it has not produced any fish, the fishermen preferring to work on the airdrome.

Women do not wear uniforms in Malta, with the exception of military or naval hospital nurses, V. A. D.'s or the nurses of the Order of St. John. They despair of competing with the various shades of blue sported by the international cohorts of airmen.

A feature of wartime life in Malta today is the "no-eats" form of entertaining. One's guests bring their own dinner or tea.

Associated Press

Malta, British Naval Keystone Athwart Axis Supply Lines to Africa

1. The fortifications of the 122-square-mile island, which has stood up for many months under heavy Axis bombing. 2. A four-inch gun being removed from a British destroyer to be replaced with a new gun, after the warship had been in action against Axis aircraft on runs from Alexandria to Malta. 3. "Albacore" planes of British Navy, some carrying torpedoes, leave the shores of Malta behind as they wing their way to strike at enemy shipping in the Mediterranean. 4. The infant daughter of a Maltese farmer gives her pets their daily ration. 5. A Maltese woman carrying a sack of grass feed to her farm. 6. The Malta Opera House, which was damaged in raids by the Axis. 7. Soldiers released from duty to farm the land. Since the fall of Tripoli more Maltese have been enabled to return to their fields.

Canada Builds the Mosquito, Fast Bomber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 27—The new Mosquito, speedy bomber, made almost entirely of Canadian wood, and designed by de Havilland of England, is now being turned out here by de Havilland of Canada.

The Mosquito really had its beginning in 1936 when a prize was offered for an England-Australia race. The de Havilland firm believed they could win it with a new type of plane, and they did. Charles Scott, now a test pilot here working on the Mosquito, made a record-setting flight of 12,000 miles from England to Australia in less than three days, in another wooden plane, the Comet. The record still stands.

It took some time for de Havilland to persuade the British Ministry to take the new plane, which was not even designed on paper before the war. They objected to the amount of wood and the fact that the plane gave no armor protection to the pilot.

This, however, was not de Havilland's selling point, as the plane can show its heels to anything now in combat use. It can dart in and get information, observation and confirmation of what the heavily armored planes have done. The Mosquito has speed and range. One of its more recent accomplishments was taking pictures of Cologne before and after that heavy raid.

A perfectly streamlined plane, the Mosquito has two Rolls-Royce Merlin engines of 1,250 horsepower each, and its speed is unofficially estimated at more than 400 miles per hour, with landing speed of about 125 miles per hour. Certain vital parts are made of metal, but the ship is practically all made of wood, thin outer and inner skins of spruce or fir, fastened together with casein glue, with a filler of balsa from South America. The reason for covering the balsa is that it will swell and buckle if left exposed too long to the weather.

Every worker on the Mosquito seems to be a carpenter, and there are no huge machines necessary for its construction. As metal working takes far longer to learn than woodworking, young men just out of school can learn how to build a Mosquito much more easily than other planes. The plane is built in two parts, and the two halves of the fuselage joined after all interior fixtures possible have been put in place.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

How to Achieve a French Accent, as Taught By Madame Jeanne Vidon Varney

By Helen J. Tripp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the very first French word that the student speaks he may use correct intonation. This encouraging statement comes from no less an authority on French phonetics than Madame Jeanne Vidon Varney, author of a textbook on this subject, Docteur de l'Université de Paris, Attachée à l'Institut de Phonétique (Sorbonne), and Assistant Professor of French at Columbia University.

It was at the Maison Française, a sort of clubhouse for French language students at Columbia University, that I interviewed Madame Varney. We discussed some of the differences between French and English speech, and what the American student must do to acquire the French accent.

Certain differences in intonation became apparent as we contrasted the pronunciation of the English sentence, "Discipline is difficult," with that of its French equivalent, "La discipline est difficile." For example:

1. In the English version the stress falls upon the first syllable of "discipline" and "difficult," whereas in the French it falls upon the last;

2. The French sentence begins and ends on a lower musical pitch and rises on the syllable "pline" at the end of the first stress-group to a higher pitch than the English sentence;

3. In the French, but not the English, sentence, the pronounced vowel in each stressed syllable is lengthened:

4. The French vowels and final consonants are pronounced with greater force and precision than the English.

Most Important

A proper appreciation of these differences is important, for it is by his faults in intonation that a foreigner is recognized in France even more quickly than by his faults in pronunciation, and the French people find the former far more shocking to the ear than the latter.

Intonation, as Madame Varney expressed it, embraces three elements: intensity, duration, and musical pitch. For a correct intonation in French, the student must learn to group those units which are known grammatically as words, but which express a single idea, such as a noun subject and its modifiers, or a pronoun subject with its verb, and treat them as one word (Fr. mot phonétique). These groups may be long or short. They are called stress-groups because the final pronounced syllable in each group is marked by special stress and a change in the musical pitch of the voice. In addition, the vowel in the stressed syllable is very often lengthened.

This stress on the last pronounced syllable in French word groups is approximated in some English phrases or sentences in which all the words, or all but the last one, are monosyllables, as, for example, in the expressions: here and there, to excess, and to a degree. It has no other counterpart in English where nearly every word in a group receives a stress or accent on one of its syllables, and many on two. In English, the syllable on which the accent falls is invariable. In French, however, it is variable, being the last syllable of the stress-group. Usually all the other syllables, although clearly pronounced, are sounded with equal force and duration.

Chief Exception

The chief exception to this occurs when the speaker wishes to emphasize a certain word, and then the stress usually falls on the first consonant of the word to be emphasized, lengthening it, and at the same time often raising it to a higher pitch. Example: Quelle surprise! (What a surprise!)

The secret of the French accent, in the view of Madame Varney, lies mainly in giving attention to the special stress, marked by intensity and duration, and to the change in the musical pitch of the voice, marked by falling. To these two general laws she adds the four following observations:

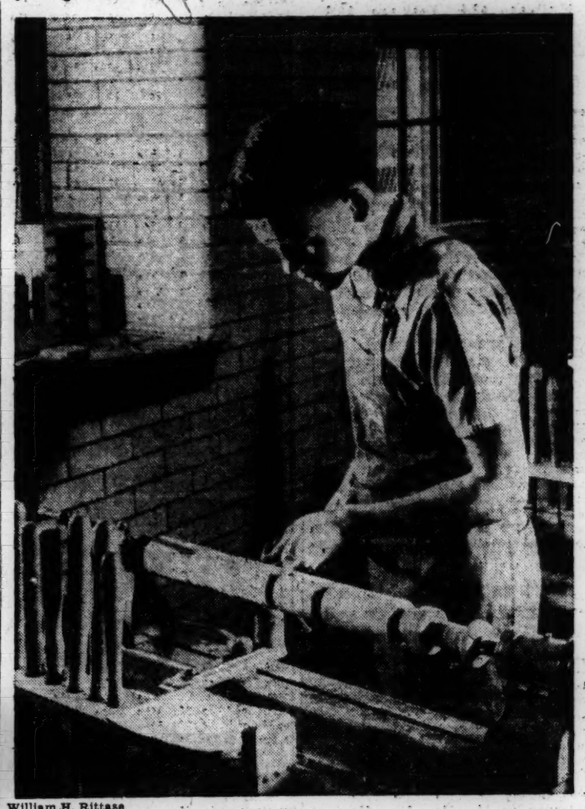
1. The note on which the first syllable of the whole sentence is pronounced is rather low;

2. The rising of the pitch of the voice is not obtained in a monotonously regular ascent but by rich internal modulations;

3. The note of the initial syllable of a stress-group is always very much lower than the note of the preceding stressed syllable;

4. The note on which the last syllable of the sentence is pronounced is very low.

This article is published in two parts. Part 2 will follow soon.



William H. Rittase

Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, like other secondary schools, both public and private, throughout the United States, now emphasizes courses leading into work that steps up the war program. In the woodworking shop the boys work on lathes, turning out smooth, round, wooden parts used in defense plants and by ships.

Boys and Girls Prepare For War Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow comes sooner than we realize. Before long the boys and girls of America will be grown-ups. They will be expected to take their places shoulder to shoulder, man to man, woman to woman, as they keep the wheels of war and the wheels of democracy turning.

To be ready and prepared for the time when they will be needed, young people everywhere are learning, grinding through textbooks with formulas, balancing chemical equations, plotting graphs.

In the wartime programs now operating in the schools many of the so-called cultural and appreciation courses are curtailed or actually replaced by "practical" subjects, so that it is only a step from the classroom to the defense plant or the Armed Forces. Manual training courses have sprung up in secondary schools, teaching the use of the lathe, drafting, and knowledge of woods, materials, tools, machines, and construction—all of great value in everyday life, but of still greater worth to a country that is out to win.

Young people are beginning to take seriously the responsibility of preparing to take their places in a world at war.

Army's Dehydrated Food Eases Raid on Housewives' Larder

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Army wants the American housewife to know that while it is buying a lot of canned goods, it is switching to frozen food and dehydrated fruits and vegetables where possible.

Tight shipping space, rather than sympathy with the rationed housewife back home, has been the chief stimulant to the Army's dehydrated food program, yet Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, points out that the family's share back home might be even skimpier if it were not for the Army's revolutionary food developments of recent months.

At the present time the Army is buying only potatoes, beans, beets, carrots and onions in dehydrated form, but Lend-Lease has already ordered dehydrated beef and pork for civilians and armies of other countries, and there is a possibility that before the war is over men overseas in the United States armed forces may get a large portion of their food in concentrated form to which water may or may not be added.

Dish of Mashed Potatoes

For instance, 10 pounds of potatoes—enough to feed 14 or 15 men—have now been reduced to a little block about six inches by two by three. All the cook at the other end has to do is to add water, pulverized butter, known in the Army as "Carter's spread," salt and pepper and he has a fine dish of mashed potatoes.

On top of dehydration the Army is now experimenting with compression. Dehydration takes the water out and reduces the weight; compression cuts down bulk. Packaging is still a problem that the Army has not entirely "licked" now that tin is becoming scarce.

There is nothing wrong with the taste of dehydrated foods. "Carter's spread" is as tasty as the freshest butter even after it has stood three months at high temperatures. Lemon juice powder, used for lemonade, tastes like the fresh product. The Army is even experimenting with solid ice cream that can either be eaten as a confection, mixed with water for a pudding, or with snow for ice cream.

Fruited Hard Tack

The new Army "hard tack" is a far cry from the traditional military biscuit. Filled with chopped fruits and cereal grains, it is more of a tea biscuit than a tough cracker.

Chief bugaboo of the Army meal, Quartermaster officer admit, is monotony. The finest tasting rations will become monotonous when they have to be eaten day after day as they are at the battle front.

If the housewife wants to know why certain foods are disappearing from her grocer's shelves she needs only to look at the components of the Army's major rations today.

The "C" ration, put up chiefly in tin cans, contains biscuits, confection, meat and beans, meat and vegetables, lemon, powder coffee, and cocoa beverage.

"K" ration, furnished to all troops in the theater of operations, contains biscuits, meat, cheese, malted milk tablets, chocolate bars, bouillon powder, coffee, and chewing gum.

A "jungle ration" designed for the tropics, is made up primarily of canned and dehydrated foods. Primary ingredients are peanuts, apricots, raisins, milk, biscuits, cereal, meat, cheese, candy, sugar, coffee, cocoa, lemon juice powder, sugar-coated chewing gum, and salt tablets.

For Cold Climates

A "mountain ration" for cold climates includes precooked cereal, milk, raisins, apricots, peaches, biscuits, cheese, candy, powdered soup, baked beans, potatoes, rice, spaghetti, meat, eggs, sugar, butter, coffee, tea, and lemon juice powder.

Quartermaster Corps opinion is divided as to whether the Army's dehydrated foods or something similar will become popular with the American housewife after the war.

While admitting that it may be a great convenience in having a box of dehydrated potato chips or the makings of a dish of hash on the cupboard shelf, home economists argue that there is still a good deal to "eye appeal" in food preparation.

Most housewives who have time would rather scrape her own carrot than take a dry orange flake out of a package and soak it in water.

Also the home economists point out, a dish of hash seldom has the attraction of a juicy steak.

Quartermaster officials will make no predictions about the prewar cost of dehydrated food, pointing out that it depends on the extensiveness of production.

Good Teachers

Note: The following was written without preparation, as a spontaneous classroom exercise in composition, in Westfield (Mass.) High School. The senior girl who wrote it is a bus pupil, living on a farm in a neighboring community eight or ten miles from the school which she attends.

The best teachers, in my opinion, do not choose teaching because they can make more money in this profession than in any other, or because they can make it more easily. Teaching is not a proper substitute for typewriting or for clerking in a store. Good teachers, like good clergymen, give up something when they choose to teach.

Our schools are not close enough to our life. Teachers who come to their work because they like the subject matter of the course they teach, or because they enjoy their week-ends and summer vacations—even teachers who have a motherly fondness for children, or who take to teaching as a "sad mechanical exercise," are probably not the ones needed the most.

Real teachers know their subject matter and know how to use it. But they have also a constitutional liking for seeing other people grow, and for helping in the process—to guide a child in mastery of facts worthwhile; to make and carry out a program of thinking.

Teaching's best reward is not in the salaries, high or low, but in the lifelong gratitude and affection of the former boys and girls who know what it all meant. . . .

Norma Hanson, Class of 1943.
From the Massachusetts Teacher.

William H. Rittase

Working at a photograph enlarger, Boys of Gould Academy, Bethel, Me., know that photography is an important weapon in fighting the Axis.

Picking Up Afterwards

The Family Forum

A Story to Read to the Younger Children During a Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arizona

All the toys were out of the toy box.

The big red ball had rolled under a chair. The dominoes were on the davenport. The toy cars had fallen off their bridge of blocks. Teddy Bear lay on his face in the corner.

The toys belonged to Bill and Bob and Bert who had played with them until it was sunny and warm out of doors. The bright warm sunshine made the little boys remember how much fun it was to play with their wagon and tricycle and sand shovels. The blocks and ball and other toys were forgotten.

Mother made some sandwiches of brown bread, apple jelly, and peanut butter. She took them outdoors. She sat in the sunshine on the cellar door while the boys ate their sandwiches.

Mother said, "I am so sorry for the toy box. It does not have any hands. It cannot pick up the toys and put them where they belong. The toys are all over the floor and the playroom does not look tidy and neat."

Bill said, "I think the toy box needs some help. Mother, would you like us to use our hands to help put the toys away?"

"Yes, I would," said Mother.

That is how it happened that Bill carried all the cars and blocks to the box, Bob picked up all the dominoes, and Bert took the big red ball and Teddy Bear to the toy box. In a very short time the playroom was tidy and neat again. All the toys were in the toy box. How nice the playroom looked!

(Mrs.) D. K.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Noting and Rooting Out That Superfluous Word

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

43d of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

WHICH IS CORRECT:

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. The animal crawled *in* under the house.		1. The animal crawled under the house.
2. The book fell off *of* the table.		2. The book fell off the table.
3. I shall finish *up* soon.		3. I shall finish soon.
4. Where are you living *at*?		4. Where are you living?

The correct sentences are at the right.

SUPERFLOUS WORD *IN*

A. Have you ever considered how frequently the word *in* is included in a sentence when it should be omitted? Are you free of this *in* habit?

Notice these sentences: 1. Martha stood *in* under the tree. 2. Bill put the magazine *in* under his arm. 3. The boys started *in* to play tennis.

Let us say: 1. Martha stood under the tree. 2. Bill put the magazine under his arm. 3. The boys started to play tennis.

SUPERFLOUS WORD *OF*

B. Do you ever include the word *of* when you should omit it?

Notice these sentences: 1. It is quite warm inside *of* the house. 2. The leaf fell off *of* the bush. 3. Walter cannot accept *of* your invitation. 4. How carefully did you step off *of* the car?

SUPERFLUOUS WORD *OF*

C. Have you ever realized how frequently the word *up* is used when it should be omitted?

Notice that the word *up* is superfluous in these sentences: 1. I shall write *up* the order. 2. Please seal *up* this package. 3. Lee will open *up* the windows, wash *up* the dishes, polish *up* the silver, finish *up* other tasks, and clean *up* the garage.

Let us say: 1. I shall write the order. 2. Please seal this package. 3. Lee will open the windows, wash the dishes, polish the silver, finish other tasks, and clean the garage.

OTHER SUPERFLUOUS WORDS

D. Here are other superfluous words to avoid in your speaking and writing: 1. Martin covered *over* the dish. 2. The professor continued *on* his lecture.

Let us say: 1. Martin covered the dish. 2. The professor continued his lecture.

Exercise 1

Strike out the superfluous words:

1. Let us return back to the hotel.

2. The apples fell off of the trees.

3. Do you know where he went to?

4. Where is Cecil at now?

5. Meet me at about one o'clock.

6. Jerry did not fall off of the balcony.

7. I cannot tell where I shall be at.

8. Shall we divide up what remains?

9. Up until last evening I was not satisfied.

10. Did you step off of that boat?

11. Do you wish to rest up?

12. I shall arrive at about sundown.

★ ★ ★

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—back; 2—of; 3—to; 4—at; 5—at or about (One or the other is correct although the meaning is, of course, altered by the use of one or the other); 6—of; 7—at; 8—up; 9—Up; 10—of; 11—up; 12—at or about (reason same as sentence 5).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor. Look for Lesson 44 in the News columns.

Through the Editor's Window

On Serving as an Ancestor

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping a diary is one of those things most of us at intervals in our lives start to do only to peter out (usually about the third week of January) and thereby waste another neatly bound little book. If one really can make oneself keep a diary, it is well worth doing. We are living in stirring times. Our grandchildren would some day like to read about all this. And for literary exercise the discipline of daily entries—especially if one tries to make them a clear reflection of life in one's own town—is unsurpassed.

Because we at home have been reading aloud "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay" by Cornelia Otis Skinner and Emily Kimbrough, I got out my diaries of long summers in Europe in the shining twenties. Last Sunday afternoon I was back in England with part of one of them—punting along the Backs in Cambridge, riding through Sherwood Forest on a tallyho, cycling in the Lake Country, discovering the unforgettable charms of Cerne Abbas, or delightedly strolling through the Temple Gardens. So much, I found, had been almost forgotten until recaptured through the pages of these journals that recorded bits of conversation, vivid details, characters met, customs, impressions. It makes me wish I had kept diaries of more trips.

One of the advantages of keeping a diary of a trip is that definite beginning and ending is set, making the effort less nebulous and therefore seeming more possible of achievement. But any period could be arbitrarily set—trip or no. And, by the way, I am for ordinary composition books, of a size, of course, to go into a bookshelf. One's entries in them can then be of any length one wishes, varying with the days and one's thoughts.

★ ★ ★

One of the treasured experiences of my life is the first reading, long after I grew up, of a diary kept by my mother in her first years of married life while she and my father were living in England. Every daughter ought to have such a priceless opportunity as that—to become intimate with her mother when she was still little more than a girl. Even the unimportant everyday happenings are dreamed over in the reading, years later. The setting is of course interesting, whether in another land or in one's own home town, for it reflects an earlier time. And the glimpse into a dear one's thinking is priceless.

Some of the children in the private school on Chicago's north shore in which I used to teach, had in their families diaries of their grandmothers. These told of the early days of Chicago—a stirring history—and often of the great Chicago fire. In Minnesota a family I knew had a diary of the early days of the Northwest, barely 50 years before, through which passed a colorful pageant of pioneer living, including an Indian attack on their village by the Sioux.

Whenever a child in our school was taken off by its parents for a trip abroad or to California, Florida, or to a ranch in the West—as in the days between World Wars I and II often happened among the wealthy—the wise Headmaster of the school assigned as "school work" to be turned in for credit upon the child's return, a complete, interesting, and readable diary of the experience.

Well do I remember our delight in some of these juvenile records. Following an established school tradition they were usually bound in homemade covers like a book and abundantly illustrated with postcards, pictures, handmade maps, childish sketches, and decorative designs. They bore accurate witness to the young traveler's ability to observe, correlate, and set down. They were solemnly appraised by his teachers of history, geography, English, and other subjects. This, with some tutoring, particularly in arithmetic, substituted for the weeks lost from school. It was felt that a well-kept diary of a worth-while experience was more than equivalent, on occasion, to the same number of weeks in school.

★ ★ ★

A journal that richly records a stirring time like the present, should be stimulating to read a generation from now—or even before that. How many of the centuries-old places and characteristic customs on which I commented so carefully in my European journals are gone today! Much of the life recorded therein seems now like that in another world. One of my cousins, in my girlhood an elderly gentleman living in a big house in Rockford, Ill., once told me how he used to sit on his front veranda and watch the covered wagons lumbering by; for the boulevard on which he had built was once the old Galena Trail to the Mississippi and the opening West. What a diary he might have written! We ourselves, looking back to a day of horses and early automobiles, look ahead to a coming air age.

There are diaries and diaries. Keeping one is stiff discipline—even for an arbitrarily chosen short period. It demands, if one is not to be pedestrian about it, selectivity and vision—a sense of the drama, an attention to literary economy and style.

Even so, more of us should do it today, not alone for our own sakes, but because some day we may ourselves be somebody's treasured ancestor who lived in a great and stirring time!

Wartime Commencement

The National Education Association Division of Publications has for a number of years published each January what has been known as the "Vitalized Comencement Manual." This year it is called the "Wartime Commencement Manual." It contains summaries of 24 of the best programs submitted by schools throughout the country and a half dozen scripts of other programs. 64p. 35 cents.

Another part of the Commencement Packet consists entirely of a pageant "For This We Fight," the 1942 commencement program of Englewood, Colorado, High School. This fine pageant, complete with stage instructions, is suitable not only for commencements, but for other occasions. 32p. 25 cents.

The two parts together are sold as a packet for the customary price of 50 cents. Order from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Potatoes Put Bread on Shelf In Britain's Austere Living

By British Press Service

LONDON, Feb. 27—Bread may be the staff of life, figuratively speaking, but Britain's patriotic youngsters will hobble along as best they can without it, thank you.

It's all because of Potato Pete.

Pete is the Ministry of Food's little cartoon figure who has been urging civilians to shift from bread to potatoes. Hundreds of children signed a pledge with Pete at a Christmas Fair in London.

And to the heroic lads and lassies of wartime Britain a pledge is a pledge, whether it is made with a man or a pen and ink sketch.

Ergo, in many a British home now little Rollo or dainty Daisy is turning an austere countenance on Mater or Pater when a splinter from the staff of life—usually without butter—is passed across the table and saying grimly, "No thank you. Pass the potatoes, please."

Multiplicity of Rules

Potato Pete and his loyal youngsters are an integral part of the "austerity" campaign in Britain. Since the outbreak of the war until the beginning of this month, 8,198 trading rules and regulations have been issued for enforcing "austerity"—a word which has become synonymous with wartime living in Britain.

Today's Briton finds that every part of his daily routine is affected by those rules and regulations—his food and his clothing, his fuel and his housing, his transportation and his recreation—even his garbage is affected, for inspectors stage surprise raids to see that nothing has been thrown away which could possibly have been salvaged and used again.

Some 1,492 of the 8,198 rules apply to food alone. To grocers and cafe owners this has meant a constant effort to keep abreast of and obey government instructions.

To civilians, it has meant eating more vegetables instead of meat and,—thanks to Potato Pete—more potatoes instead of bread.

Confer in Cold Rooms

As for regulations for cutting down on the use of fuel—their effect was well demonstrated recently when a Select Committee o fthe House of Commons sat in an unheated room for their deliberations, with their feet and legs wrapped up in rags.

Austerity regulations affect British homes themselves, too. Because of a shortage of building materials for civilian purposes, repairs have been limited to $400 worth—which isn't much if a bomb has blown a bit off the house. Any sort of repainting job has been rare for some time now, but soon it will be drab as well. For the Board of Trade and the Paint Federation are arranging for the manufacture of a general purpose paint for domestic use in a neutral shade—probably "battleship gray." It is meant for preservation, not decoration.

Austerity has hit theaters and movies hard. Some of the changes are apparent to the audience; most of them are apparent only to the struggling directors, and to the script writers who have an official agreement with property men not to mention unobtainable articles in their scripts.

The main change, for the audience, has been in the time of plays. Because of transportation and blackout problems, people now leave the theater at an earlier hour than they arrived there in prewar years. Inside the buildings, they have difficulty reading their programs, for the lighting is restricted to one watt per square foot of floor space.

Behind the Scenes

Behind the scenes, there is a shortage of rope for moving scenery—the hemp and the sisal are being used for war purposes. Ballet shoes are getting scarce because their soles were stuck with paste made from maize—and the only use of maize today is for food.

In the movie industry, besides the manpower shortage, make-up is becoming so scarce that in crowd scenes only those nearest the camera are made up, while false beards and wigs are rapidly disappearing, for false hair for such purposes was imported from the Balkans.

Today in Britain people have to be very careful about what they throw away. No scrap of paper must be discarded until it has been used to the limit—one schoolboy has an envelope which has traveled between him and his father 37 times and is still going strong. Even when this envelope falls apart with old age, it cannot be thrown into the general garbage. It must be put apart, with other old paper, for salvage, to be repulped and used again.

Salvage increased in the third year of the war by 83 per cent over the first year and 35 per cent over the second year. Last year enough metal was salvaged for five aircraft carriers, five battleships and three cruisers; enough rags for battle dress, overcoats and blankets for a million soldiers, and enough kitchen waste to feed 180,000 pigs from birth to bacon time.

Methodists Back 'Dedication Week'

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—The nation's 8,000,000 Methodists will launch the denomination's "Week of Dedication" Sunday, with bishops and pastors urging new dedication of "self, service and substance" in meeting "the present crisis in the world, the state and the church."

Bishop Ernest Lynn Waldorf of Chicago, chairman of a special committee directing the observance, said that for the first time in history services will be held in the country's 42,000 Methodist churches on March 7. In rural areas, laymen will occupy the pulpits of churches which normally would be closed because the pastors will be holding services in other churches on their circuits.

Bishop Waldorf said pastors "will stress the need for spiritual rededication by Christians now to defeat efforts to weaken or replace Christian faith and idealism by principles of barbarism, paganism and materialism."

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
Air Reduction (1a)	9	45	44⅛	45	+1½
Alaska Juneau	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Allegheny Corp	58	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	9	8¾	8¾	
Alleg pf $30 ww	16	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	20	20	20	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	15	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅝
Allen Indust (¾e)	2	8	8	8	
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Allied Strs (.30g)	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	4	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leath	25	1⅜	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 1½k	4	18½	18	18½	+1
Am Airlines (1½e)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75½	75½	75½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	25½	25½	25½	
Am Bank Note ¼g	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
Am Bosch (¼e)	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	5	34¾	34	34	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Can (3)	1	79	79	79	— ¼
Am Can pf (7) †	40	176	175¾	176	+ ¾
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	10	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.29g	3	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Am Crystal S 2½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	20	100	100	100	+ ¼
Am Distill	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export (½g)	14	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅝
Am & For Power	2	3	3	3	
Am & F P 2 pf	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	35	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ½
Am Home P (2.40)	2	57¼	57	57¼	
Am Ice	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
Am International	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½g †	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Am Locomotive	14	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	88¾	88½	88¾	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	14	14	14	
Am M&Met (¼g)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	2	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	6	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill .20g	14	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	170	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾e	1	13	13	13	
Am Seating (1e)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	190	30¾	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	13	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅝
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	130	151	150	151	+1
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Stores ½g	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	25	25	25	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	12	144	144	144	+1⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	5	53⅛	52½	53⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	50	137¼	137	137	—1
Am Type Fdrs	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	11	34⅜	34	34	— ½
Am Water Works	27	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¾
Am Woolen	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	19	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	36	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e †	380	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
A P W Paper	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Armour Illinois	65	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Artloom pf (7) †	30	92	92	92	+1¢
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	78	52	50¾	51⅞	+1¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	77	76½	77	+1¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	15	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ½
Atl Refining (.15g)	13	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	63	63	63	+ ¾
Aviation Co (¼e)	61	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	17	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	83	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	25	9¾	9⅜	9½	
Bangor & Ar	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½k †	50	45	45	45	
Barber Asphalt	20	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
Barker Bros (3½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	27	27	27	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	5	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	
Benef Ind L 1⅓e	5	16	16	16	
Best & Co (1.60a)	12	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
Best Foods (.60)	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	14	61¾	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116	115½	116	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
Black & Deck 1.60	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Blumenth pf 14k †	10	90	90	90	
Boeing Airp (1e)	2	17½	17½	17½	
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	1	47½	47½	47½	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	6	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
Boston & Maine	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Bower Roll B ½g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Bridgeport Brass 1	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	42¾	41⅞	42¾	+1¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Budd Mfg	28	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	180	88	86	88	+2½
Budd Wheel (1e)	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Bullard Co (½g)	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .35g	10	23	23	23	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	6	54½	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
Bush Terminal	2	4	3⅞	4	
Bush T B pf 3¾k †	50	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Butler Bros (.15g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Butte C&Z (¼e)	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 3.63k †	20	75½	75	75½	+ ½
Calif Pack (1½)	6	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	205	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Can Pacific	42	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	20	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ½
Caro C&O (5) †	20	92	91¾	91¾	
Carriers&Gen .20a	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	5	94	92	94	+2½
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	133	133	133	—1
Caterpil Tract (2)	7	47	47	47	
Celanese Corp (2)	22	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	101	101	101	+1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
Celotex Corp (½)	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	87	87	87	—1
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	3	19½	19⅜	19½	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	6	3	2⅞	3	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	30	105	105	105	
Cent RR NJ	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	24	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	35	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ½
Cert-teed 6%pf	680	44⅞	41¾	44⅞	+3⅝
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	18	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Chi Great West	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½e	20	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½e	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Chi R I 6%pf	28	2⅜	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅜
Chi R I 7% pf	22	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	16	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Chile Cop (½g) †	50	27½	27½	27½	+1½
Chrysler Corp ¾g	13	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅜
City Investing †	50	36	36	36	
City Stores	1	4	4	4	— ⅜
Clev Grap Br (2e)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	20	103	103	103	+ ½
Climax Mol 1 20a	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Cluett Peabody ½g	5	36	36	36	
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	100¼	99	99	—1
Colgate-P-P ½g	10	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
Col & South	2000	4½	4⅜	4½	
Col & Sou 1 pf	480	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	450	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est) 700,000
Previous day's sales 1,438,370
1943 volume to date 41,523,356
1942 volume to date 20,323,061

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Columb Br A (.30g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Colum G & El	24	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
Colum Pict (½e)	15	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	4	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Cred pf 4½	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	9	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
Comi Solvents .60e	17	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	65	11	¾	¾	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
Com'with Ed .35g	9	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	6	19½	19	19½	
Consol Cig pf 7	10	92	92	92	+ ¾
Cons Copperm .45e	16	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Cons Edison (3.60)	14	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	7	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½2)	42	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	28	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ⅞
Consolodation Coal	4	9	9	9	
Container Corp ¼e	1	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Consum Ppf 4½ †	10	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅝
Cont Baking ½g	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cont Can (1¼g)	1	31	30⅞	31	
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Cont Motors (.15g)	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	290	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prodcts 2.60	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	179	179	179	
Coty Inc (¼e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Coty International	2	11½	11½	11½	
Crane Co (1e)	18	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5 †	10	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
Cream of Wh ¾g	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Crosley Corp ½e	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Crown C&S 1½e	8	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¾
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	90	90	90	—1
Crucible Steel (2e)	17	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	
Cuba RR pf	150	12	11	12	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	29	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	3	26	25½	25½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	21	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Decca Records .60a	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	32	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	39	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	21	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ⅝
Detroit Edis .30g	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	130	23	22¾	23	
Diamond M 1½	1	29⅜	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼g	1	12	12	12	
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	4	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	20	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	1	64	63¾	64	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	135	135	135	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	5	23⅛	23	23	
Dunhill Internat	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	1	145	145	145	+ ¼
Eastern Air Lines	5	33½	33½	33½	
Eastern Roll Mill	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	151	151	151	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	13½	13½	13½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	2	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	2	12¾	12½	12⅜	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	38	37¾	38	
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	1	51	51	51	— ¼
Endicott-Jn pf 5 †	10	114	114	114	
Eng Pub Service	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	65	65	65	+1
Equity Office Bldg	112	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	18	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	109	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	14	43¾	43½	43½	
Evans Products	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
Exchange Buffet	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	24	24	24	+ ⅜
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	2	18	18	18	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Firestone T&R ⅜g	6	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	7	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Flintkote (¾g)	6	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
Florence Stove (2)	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	
Follansbee Stl	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Food Mach (1¾)	3	45	44½	45	+1
Foster Wheeler	1	14	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1⅓ †	180	18	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36¼	36¼	36⅛	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	22	20½	22	+1½
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	30	98	98	98	
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	15	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans (2e)	3	43	43	34	+ ¼
Gen Baking (.15g)	7	7½	7½	7½	
Gen Bronze	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	15	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	50	82½	82¼	82½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	57	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
Gen G&E A	29	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	2	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+ ½
Gen Mills (4)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	10	132	132	132	
Gen Motors ⅜g	23	48⅝	48¼	48½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	23	22	22	—2
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	5	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	10	18	17⅝	17⅝	
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	10	105	105	105	— ½
Gen Real & Util	190	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util pf	2	36	36	36	+1
Gen Refract (.30g)	3	21½	21½	21½	
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 13⅛k †	6	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	11	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	6	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Glidden Co (.30g)	8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½g	20	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	567	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Grand Union	3	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ot 2e	15	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	15	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Gt Wn Sug pf 7	2	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	20	143	143	143	
Green (H L) 2a	4	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	10	15	14⅞	15	
Grum Air En 1⅓e	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	90	93¾	93	93	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	65	33	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .80e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ¼g	2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	5½	5½	5½	
Hayes Mfg	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	410	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Helme GW 2¼g	2	66	66	66	+1
Hercules Powd ½g	5	75¾	75	75¾	+ ⅞
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Hollander A (½g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	6	35¼	35	35	
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	4	12⅛	12⅛	12	— ⅛
Houston Oil	18	6¾	6¼	6⅞	
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¾	6½	6½	
Hudson B M&S h2	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	124	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	21	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Indian Refin	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .60g	8	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2a)	3	35⅛	35	35	+ ¼
Inland Steel (1g)	1	70	69⅞	70	Feb26
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	50	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
Intercon Rubber 1e	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	60	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	4	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	10	167¼	167¼	167¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	29	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	1	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
Int Nick Can (2)	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper	41	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	3	57	57	57	+ ⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Int RCA pf 1¾k

WPB Assumes Firmer Control Over 'Bottleneck' Products

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—In a far-reaching order, the War Production Board yesterday took firmer control over more than 30 "bottleneck" industrial products, and it assumed power to shift orders for such items from firms chosen by the Army, Navy or other government agencies, or to cancel the orders altogether.

The broad decree provides for greater civilian control than has ever been exercised over the products, which are officially known as "critical components" in the manufacture of war materials.

Its fundamental aim, officials said, is to set up the machinery for the production scheduling program which Chairman Donald M. Nelson predicted Thursday would bring about 20 per cent greater arms production than the country otherwise would get.

Not Officially Announced

Although not yet officially announced by WPB, the order was filed with the Federal Register, official publication. It bears the signature of Curtis E. Calder, director general for operations.

Charles E. Wilson, WPB's new executive vice-chairman, received in effect the authority to reshuffle or cancel orders placed by the Army, Navy or other procurement agency, and to "freeze" the production and delivery schedules of some of the items. For other items it is ruled that no manufacturer may even accept an order without specific WPB authorization.

The products affected are those which are critically scarce and which are needed for two or more of the war production programs. For example, heat exchangers are needed both for synthetic rubber and for aviation gasoline. Others include gears, blowers, pumps, power boilers, certain machine tools and even some hand tools.

Manufacturers of any of the listed items are required to furnish data showing their production capacity, unfilled orders, and the orders received, shipped, cancelled and scheduled over a specific period.

Other Provisions

Five other general provisions are laid down, applying to all the critical components alike. They specify that the WPB director general for operations may:

Direct the return or cancellation of any order on the books of a manufacturer.
Make changes in the delivery or production schedule of a manufacturer.
Allocate orders placed with one manufacturer to another one.
Revoke any authorization which he has previously granted.
Take any other action which "he deems necessary with respect to the placing of orders for, or the production or delivery of, common critical components."

The order is reinforced by the statement that any violator of the directive, or any person furnishing false information to the Government under it, is subject to fine or imprisonment or both upon conviction, and may be deprived of all priority assistance.

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Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

General Cable Offers U. S. Patents' License for War

NEW YORK (AP)—General Cable Corporation has offered the Government for the duration of the war a royalty-free license under all of its more than 200 patents covering numerous types of wire and cable.

The offer would enable the Government to place orders for desired material with any manufacturer with capacity to produce regardless of whether licensed.

Canadian Deposits Decline

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Dominion Government deposits decreased $4,129,000 to $23,660,000 during the week ended Feb. 24, the Bank of Canada reported in its weekly statement. Chartered bank deposits increased $1,104,000 to $268,937,000 and notes in circulation increased $5,367,000 to $689,431,000.

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G. E. 1942 Net Drops 21 P. C. Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Electric Co. shipped more than $1,000,000,000 worth of its products last year, mostly for war purposes, it reported in a preliminary statement of 1942 operations.

Net income was estimated at $45,082,000, equal to $1.56 a common share, against $57,197,000 or $1.98 in 1941, a decrease fo 21 per cent despite the 54 per cent increase in contract value of shipments to $1,047,000,000.

The net income figure included an estimated $17,000,000 postwar refund of excess profits taxes which was credited to income and carried as a non-current asset in balance sheets.

President Gerard Swope, who returned to duty from retirement when Charles E. Wilson went with the War Production Board, said the company received orders for $2,003,000,000 during 1942 and probably would reach its peak production in June or July of this year—"unless additional responsibilities are given us."

Mr. Swope said at a press conference General Electric anticipated a continued increase in billings.

Greatest problems with which the company is contending were manpower and materials.

"Manpower has decreased but womanpower is increasing," Mr. Swope said. "While the women workers have been making up for the drain on male personnel, it was necessary to adjust work to their capabilities."

Both manpower and materials, Mr. Swope said, were "on the narrow edge" of affecting output.

Asked if current draft practice changes might restrict the company's work, he said "we'll do our best to meet the situation," and added that the company had asked "very few" deferments of single men.

While General Electric so far has had no renegotiations of its contracts, Mr. Swope said, it had voluntarily returned about $105,000,000 to the government, of which $69,360,000 was deducted from contract prices during 1942.

In addition, General Electric set aside $17,000,000 as a reserve "in view of the major adjustments which will be required in connection with the resumption of normal operations after the war, and of the uncertainties arising from war conditions, legislation, and the renegotiation of war contracts."

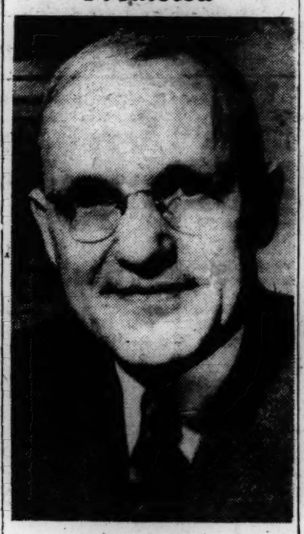
Mr. Swope estimated General Electric during 1942 had subcontracted to 1,400 companies in 32 states about $250,000,000 in war work.

The company reported a record number of stockholders at the end of the year, 221,608, an increase of 1.4 per cent from a year earlier.

Plywood Material Shortage Looms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The softwood plywood industry advisory committee told the War Production Board the supply of that material has become "critically limited." The committee, reporting that decreasing production would not meet increasing demands, suggested further simplification of production methods and substitution of other woods for Douglas fir.

Promoted



Walter H. Norton

Appointed assistant general manager of the footwear division of the United States Rubber Co. Mr. Norton started as a stock clerk with the company 30 years ago. At the time of his promotion he was production manager of the four footwear division plants of the company.

Wholesale Prices Higher Reflecting Farm Price Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further sharp advances in the prices at primary markets of agricultural commodities, particularly grains, livestock, eggs and vegetables, lifted the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices 0.3 per cent during the week ended Feb. 20, the United States Department of Labor reported. At 102.4 per cent of the 1926 average the general level of prices is 0.7 per cent higher than at the corresponding time last month and 6 per cent above the February 21 level of a year ago.

Average prices for farm products rose 1.2 per cent during the week and were 2.4 per cent higher than a month earlier. A small increase of 0.2 per cent was reported in average prices for foods. In the past month prices for foods at wholesale have increased 1 per cent.

There were few changes in prices for industrial commodities and those were for the most part upward.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Feb. 20 1943	Feb. 13 1943	Feb. 13 1943	P.C. Changes Feb. 20, '43 from Feb. 21 1942
All commod'ties	*102.4	*102.1	+0.3	+ 6.1
Farm products	120.0	118.6	+1.2	+17.8
Foods	105.7	105.5	+0.2	+11.5
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.0
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 3.3
Fuel & light mtls	80.5	80.4	+0.1	+ 2.5
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.3
Bldg materials	110.0	110.1	—0.1	+ 0.3
Chem & allied	100.3	100.0	+0.3	+ 3.5
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		
Misc commod	90.7	90.6	+0.1	+ 1.8
Raw materials	109.8	108.9	+0.8	+13.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.7	+0.1	+ 1.0
Manufact prods	*100.5	*100.5		+ 3.5
Com other than farm products	*98.6	*98.6		+3.5
Com other than farm and foods	*96.4	*96.4		+1.7

*Preliminary

Economics and Common Sense Urge Hull Trade Pact Renewal

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of international trade is destined to be an increasingly live topic from now on until Congress acts on the Reciprocal Trade Act which expires June 12 next, after having been renewed successively every three years since 1934 when the Hull reciprocal trade policies were inaugurated. An indication that the prosecution of the war is not deterring interested persons from laying the foundations of postwar trade plans is seen in the statement of policy issued this week by the American Tariff League. It enunciates 16 cardinal points which may be interpreted broadly as saying that if you don't look out for yourself nobody else will.

Not a Partisan Issue

Of course, interpretations are bound to vary and differences will arise as to emphasis on the several parts of the League's program. It makes an innocuous generalization when it "advocates greater international co-operation," but is specific when it indorses "the sound tariff policy . . . of admitting to our markets as much as possible free from all duty, but protecting those competitive materials which can be made by any or all nations." The League's approach toward this problem could be classified as one of enlightened self-interest as against that of Vice-President Wallace which it characterizes as on a "world uplifter basis."

Battlelines have already formed in the new Congress over the legislative action to be taken in respect to international trade. The Trade Act now in force has been renewed twice, each time with reduced majorities. When it comes up again in June, it will face a Congress whose New Deal Opposition has been greatly strengthened and with the probability, that if party lines are substantially disregarded, it will be by Administration members. It is greatly to be deplored if this economic problem is made a partisan issue.

The reciprocal trade pacts have proved their worth. They were inaugurated under Cordell Hull's sponsorship and have been a potent factor in cementing the friendship of hitherto coldly suspicious nations. The Trade Act is a recognition that commerce is not only vital to the sound prosperity of the signatory nations, but is a bulwark of peace.

Tariffs an Economic Weapon

It cannot be gainsaid that tariffs are an economic weapon. In a world of intense economic rivalry, weapons are regarded as necessary, but they lend themselves all too readily to nationalistic and discriminatory policies. If foreign trade is necessary to progress and progressively higher living standards, then the fewer the impediments to trade the better.

America early in its history started in to build tariff walls. The theory of "protection to infant industries" was carried to the extreme, so that it amounted to wholesale subsidizing by consumers of inefficient concerns. The tariff proponents pointed to the excess of exports as indubitable proof of the success of their policies, never suspecting that repudiation of debts became inevitable with a continuation of such one-way trade.

It remains to be seen whether the United States will again make big loans to the nationals of other countries and then build walls to keep their products out. This would be a sure way not only to lose the loans, but to create enmity. When one country uses tariffs widely to create import barriers, under the mistaken notion that it is good business policy, others follow suit and the race toward complete isolation is on.

Multilateral Trade Best

The world is now in the process of repudiating nationalistic concepts, of which high tariffs is one. It is hard to accept as relevant the arguments of those who would scrap the Hull trade pacts, which simply recognize that multilateral trade which ultimately balances out is the only feasible kind of commerce and that selling more than you buy is not only a delusion but downright dangerous.

The aphorism has been made that trade must move across boundary lines or armies will. Trade must leap over barriers or the national interest suffers. But tariff walls cannot be lowered all at once. They are part of the controls government exercises over trade and can be removed or adjusted only as affected nations do the same. If, for instance, a nation subsidizes its merchant marine, as does Russia, or partially subsidizes it, as does Norway, and operates without regard to losses, other nations competing would have to do the same, or a common agreement would have to be made to drop subsidies.

The opposition to the reciprocal trade pact comes from (a) those who fear foreign competition and (b) those who would have Congress take back some of the powers delegated to the President. Neither of the above reasons is valid enough to justify the junking of the Trade Pact of 1934, which made a sound contribution towards freer world trade by arranging for reductions in restrictive tariffs. In these agreements with 25 other countries the rights of the United States are fully protected. There is no foundation for any assumption that the industries of the country have suffered from the pact.

As to the second objection, it is clear that Congress has been unable in the past to act effectively on trade agreements, because of pressure groups and high-powered lobbies. Taking away the right of the State Department to guide American trade policy, will add no luster to the two Houses, and may undo much of the good already accomplished. Let Congress abrogate the right of the executive to promulgate law by directive; but let the reciprocal trade treaties stand.

Consonant With Hull Pact

The economic agreement of Feb. 24, 1942, between United States and Great Britain is entirely consonant with the Hull pact; in effect, an extension of the latter. By it, the world is notified that the nations aim to promote mutually advantageous economic relations and to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to effect the reduction of tariffs and other barriers. Not only that, but the document provides that the agreed action is open to participation by all other countries of like mind.

The United States should make up its mind therefore to explore every avenue by which it can accept goods and services from other nations, and at the same time maintain a full level of domestic employment. For even the tyro now realizes that selling and buying must balance approximately, and currencies must be stabilized.

Potent among the agencies calling for a further extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act are the National Foreign Trade Council and the International Chamber of Commerce. Even the president of the National Association of Manufacturers said this month that "we must not bar other nations from our own market. If we're going to fight as a world nation, we must trade like one, as well." Here is a situation where the short range and long range goals are steadily being reconciled. The reciprocal pact is a powerful voice for peace in a war-torn world.

Folks who deal amicably with each other are more interested in the mutually profitable exchange of goods than in gaining political advantage. The open door that swings both ways is the true symbol of international co-operation.

TWA Executive

Otis F. Bryan

At the age of 35 Mr. Bryan is a 2,000,000-mile veteran who piloted President Roosevelt on several legs of his historic flight to Casablanca last month, has been elected a vice-president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. He became general manager of TWA's intercontinental division, with headquarters in Washington, shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Retail Sales 22 to 26 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Nation-wide retail sales this week continued at about 22 to 26 per cent above those of the same period last year even though some merchants reported a letup in the stock-up buying movement, Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Boom sales were reported in food, apparel and other textile items. Total retail dollar volume was at a record high.

Retailers were handicapped in building up stocks by the slow arrival of new spring lines and the general rush to buy. Inventories, however, remained adequate to meet unprecedented demand.

Warmer weather and depletion of stocks were attributed as causes in diminishment of the buying movement. Stocks of winter underwear and coats had been drastically reduced.

Activity was brisk in piece goods, suits and dresses while accessories picked up slightly. Shoe buying slackened from post-rationing peaks but still sold well.

Furniture and other houseware sales were aided by more promotional emphasis. Canned goods buying was at a fast rate before rationing went into effect last Saturday night but a decline was noted early this week.

Regional percentage increases over the like 1942 week were: Southwest 43 to 50, Pacific Coast 32 to 40, New England 13 to 18, East 11 to 14, Midwest 24 to 30, South 27 to 33 and Northwest 12 to 16.

U. S. Rubber War Losses in '42 Are Put at $15,487,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. wrote off $15,487,414 in war losses in 1942, chiefly as a result of Japanese seizure of subsidiaries' plantations in Malaya and Sumatra, its annual report showed.

F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman, said the loss was responsible for a drop in net earnings to $8,381,011 compared with $13,622,658 in 1941. After preferred dividend requirements, this equaled $1.82 a common share in 1942 against $4.86 a share in 1941.

After war losses, the company had at the close of the year $16,213,048 in foreign assets, three-fourths of this total in Canada and $2,159,317 in plantations cash in London. Other assets and liabilities of the plantations subsidiaries were elmination from the consolidated statements.

Consolidated net sales in 1942 were $290,992,037, a decline of 8 per cent from the record total of 1941.

Despite curtailment of peacetime uses of rubber, the company reported its factories operated at a high rate in turning out essential military and civilian articles of rubber and rubber substitutes. It listed military tires, bullet-sealing gasoline tanks, barrage balloons, boats and many types of clothing and footwear.

The company had one synthetic rubber plant in production, a second about to start operations and a third under construction. In addition six plants operated for branches of the government were turning out ammunition and related products.

Crude Oil Output in 1942 One Per Cent Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said in a preliminary report that crude oil production in 1942 totalled 1,385,479,000 barrels, a decline of approximately one per cent from 1941.

Daily average production last December was 3,887,700 barrels compared with 3,870,000 the previous month and 4,138,500 in December, 1941.

The Bureau said daily output last December declined in "virtually all the states" but production in Texas rose to 1,402,700 barrels from 1,381,400 in November. California, with an average of 773,900 barrels daily last December, marked up its greatest production since October, 1929.

Lumber Agency Barred, Output Boost Ordered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The White House disclosed last evening that Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard sought the creation of a powerful new government agency to promote lumber production but that President Roosevelt rejected the plan.

Instead the President directed the WPB to stimulate production and assist small producers with its present facilities and with the co-operation of the Agriculture Department's forest service.

"It was at first proposed," a White House statement said, "that a large organization known as the 'Forest Products Service,' with very extensive powers, be set up by the Government and financed with a huge revolving fund. But this and similar plans were shelved in an effort to attain the same result more simply and economically."

A letter from the President to Mr. Nelson made public at the same time indicated that Mr. Nelson and Mr. Wickard jointly had proposed the "Forest Products Service."

The White House statement noted that last year's lumber production was 6,000,000,000 board feet less than was needed. With the deficit being made up chiefly from stocks. Continuing deficits in production, with inadequate inventories on hand to offset them, are forecast for 1943.

The statement said the shortages were not due to lack of mill capacity, but largely to shortage in manpower, with many mills operating part time, including large numbers of small operations on farms or in back country.

While the statement held out no hope that more workers might be provided. It outlined a program through which the WPB would send out "field expeditors" to tell producers directly the specific types of material needed for war purposes, to aid in arranging contracts for production and assist in complicated procurement procedures "which are disheartening to many small operators."

In addition, the statement said, the expeditors will help obtain timber and provide technical advice for operators to promote efficient use of the manpower and facilities that are available.

In the letter to Mr. Nelson, Mr. Roosevelt announced his approval of these plans "subject to the understanding that where federal financial aids are advanced there must be provision to prevent destructive forest practice."

Carloadings Decline 1.6 P. C. in Week; 2.8 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 752,449 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 20.

This was a decrease of 12,501 cars, or 1.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 21,971 cars, or 2.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 73,926 cars, or 10.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Week	Dec. from Preceding Week	Dec. from Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	356,946	6,864	*9,676
Less-than-carlot mdse	90,308	3,763	59,704
Coal	173,848	4,599	*15,189
Grain and grain products	51,625	*3,361	*15,538
Livestock	13,150	*679	*3,210
Forest products	41,160	*2,917	3,732
Ore	11,102	2,923	1,930
Coke	14,292	1,309	198

*Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled on railroads reporting for the week ended Feb. 20 included:

	Feb. 20	Prev. wk.	Yr. ago
Erie	30,088	31,109	29,832
Pennsylvania	128,681	136,935	135,566
Santa Fe	33,155	32,921	29,260
New Haven	24,499	27,264	29,998
Rock Island	31,493	30,507	27,406
L. & N.	35,846	36,795	33,513
Wabash	18,665	18,382	16,282
Southern Pacific	58,131	56,892	47,750
North Western	27,450	26,793	29,744
Missouri Pacific	36,097	35,267	30,376

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Your Federal Income Tax

No. 47

Losses of Farmers

Losses incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of other property (with proper adjustments for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss. If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed in respect of which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be reported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any feed, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of asecrtaining the amount of a deductible loss.

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If an individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

Olympics Face Cutters Tonight and Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Coach Hago Harrington back on the bench after a hurried but fruitless trip to Canada, the Boston Olympics open a two-game series with the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters at the Garden tonight. The second game will be played tomorrow afternoon.

Hago's inability to secure any playing talent across the border has meant a dipping into the ranks of collegians who have finished their winter schedules. As a result two Boston College mainstays will appear in the Olympics' regimentals this evening, while three Dartmouth stars will probably see action tomorrow.

New Players

The two Boston College players are Goalie Phil Carey and Forward Jim Edgeworth, while the trio from Hanover form the talented first line which sparked the Indians to the Pentagonal League championship this season. They are Jack Riley, left wing, Dick Rondeau, center, and Phil Harrison, right wing, and all three close out their 1942-43 season at home tonight against Army.

Of the quintet probably Carey will be watched most closely, for he may be the answer to the long-unsolved problem of what the Olympics are going to do for a goalie. Since Craig McClelland left in January, Harrington has been forced to use Edgar Beardon, Met Loop guardian, and Lloyd Storie, spare American League netminder, and neither has been very satisfactory.

In fact, Hago's trip to Montreal this week was mainly to find someone who could adequately fill the Olympics' net, but he met with little success. He is relying on Carey to come through, but just in case he does not he will have Veteran Tom Moon ready to step into the breach tomorrow afternoon.

Ty May Not Play

There is a possibility that Ty Andersen may not play this week end due to the injury he received when the Cutters were here last two weeks ago. If he does not dress, Red Anderson, Don Nichols, and Newcomer Gordon Reid will carry the defensive burden alone. Reid, formerly with New Haven Eagles in the American League, will be making his Garden debut, although he has been with the club all during its recent long road trip.

With all the new playing element on hand, Hago may have trouble putting together a third line tomorrow afternoon. The Dartmouths will remain together, as will the Pics' starting trio of Ken Lundberg, Normie Walker, and Clarence Schmidt. Hago will then have to name a third line from the following: Bill Meloche, Gerry Desrosiers, Roger Bedard, Bob Jeremiah, Jim Edgeworth, Eddie Reid, Gerry Bauer, and Russ Friestly. If Andersen does not play, Hago may drop Walker back to defense and use Desrosiers on the first line.

Tonight's face-off is scheduled for 8:15 p. m., and tomorrow afternoon's at 3:30 p. m.

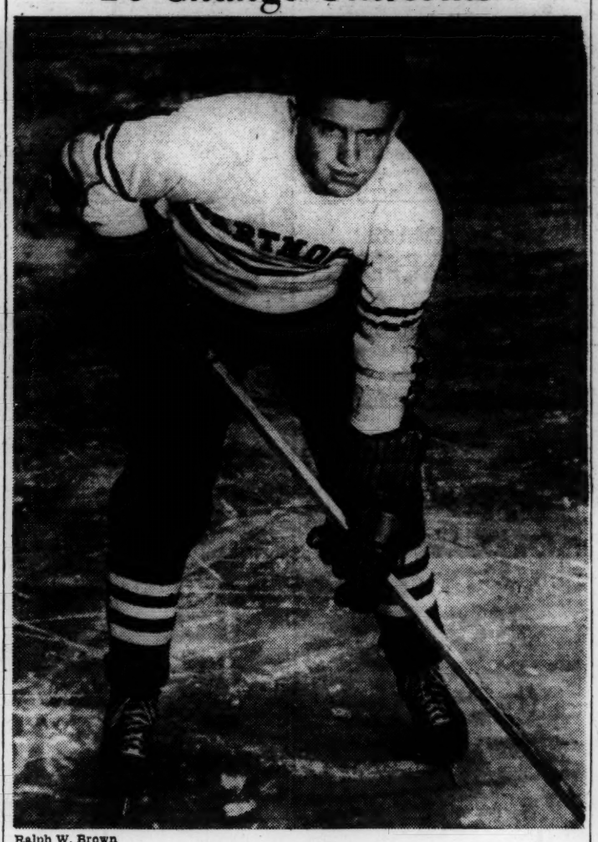
Over the Blue Line

The Bruins arrived in Chicago today and are looking ahead to a victory over the Black Hawks in Chicago Stadium tomorrow night. Although they realize that only a catastrophe could keep Detroit Red Wings from taking the N. H. L. championship, the B's will do everything possible to beat the Hawks. Incidentally, they also realize that second place, which everyone allots to them, has not yet been nailed down.

♪ ♪ ♪

Left behind in Boston because of his injured knee was Buzz Boll, whose dream of becoming the Bruins' first 30-goal player in more than a decade was shattered by the injury. Buzz probably won't be back until the play-offs, although he would like to play at least one game before the play-downs start, just to get his scoring eye back. Buzzer's record to date stands at 25 goals and 27 assists for 52 points—his all-time high.

To Change Uniforms



Ralph W. Brown

Dick Rondeau

This Dartmouth junior, the outstanding college hockey player of the year, is scheduled to jump to the Boston Olympics after his season ends tonight. With his linemates, Bill Harrison and Jack Riley, Rondeau is due to play for Boston Olympics against the Coast Guard tomorrow afternoon.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Thoughts while listening: Branch (two words for the price of one) Rickey is a well-named guy . . . You ought to hear how he can branch off on another subject after starting to answer a question . . . And if it takes as long to rebuild the Dodgers as to renovate their downtown offices, them Bums won't be in the pennant race this year . . . What with Dolf Camilli's and Arky Vaughan's ranches, the farm that Rufus Melton bought (but can't tell where it's located), the Dodgers are having more farm troubles now than when they were operating a dozen minor league clubs . . . No wonder a scribe suggested they might settle their problems by putting victory gardens outside Ebbets Field.

♪ ♪ ♪

During the Border Conference basketball tournament, the West Texas Buffaloes were having some tough going against Arizona State of Flagstaff . . . Then Capt. Norman Trimble brought the ball down the floor, yelled "23" and passed to Chat Johnson, who pitched the ball through the basket without even touching the rim . . . One fan, watching intently, turned to his neighbor and remarked: "There's nothing difficult about that play; they ought to run it again."

♪ ♪ ♪

Coast Guardsman Bill Shirley (ex-sports writer and ball player): "The only good thing I can detect in the elimination of baseball is that it would keep the Phillies from winding up in the National League cellar. But, even then, the new proprietors of the club would no doubt be very glad to spend the summer in the cellar if it would aid the cause."

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Welsh, Penn's crack football and basketball player, also can pole vault 13-3, but will be too busy on the court to compete in the I. C. 4-A meet next week . . . After serving as his club's press agent for three weeks, Owner Fred Mandel of the Detroit Lions had to leave for six weeks' rest at Palm Springs, Calif. Frank B. Ward, Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator: "Since shoe leather is precious, those umpires who order players to take a walk may get in bad with the OPA."

♪ ♪ ♪

A couple of guys who tried to get by Chief Boatswain's Mate Fred Hitchman's post carrying cameras should have known better. Any hockey player could have told them there never was a more reliable guy on a defense post than the Hitcher . . . To make sure that future naval aviators won't have to be bailed out if they have to bail out, the swimming program at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School has been placed under the direction of Lieut. John Miller, formerly a noted tank coach at Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy, and Ensign Peter Fick, Olympic freestyle record breaker.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Boston	22	17	6	50	168	157
Detroit	20	11	10	50	136	102
Toronto	19	16	6	44	172	131
Chicago	16	15	11	43	148	144
Montreal	17	18	8	42	150	166
New York	9	26	7	25	133	207

Transportation Problem Is Not Reaching Golfers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will golfers turn out this season in spite of the gasoline rationing and edict against pleasure driving? Answer is, they will. The proof already is at hand. Wollaston had a dozen on hand last Saturday, 35 Sunday and more than 50 on Washington's Birthday. A significant trend of the time, in this connection, was that a bus line that formerly terminated a couple of streets shy of the Squantum street entrance to the Wollaston club's property now continues up to that entrance, as a convenience to the golfers.

With a bus line running to that entrance on one side of the property and another line passing the other entrance on Granite avenue, the club appears to be pretty well serviced by public vehicle transportation, and it would appear, furthermore, that the bus lines are alive to the times and will do their best to accommodate golfers of all clubs which are in the neighborhood of their regular routes.

Transportation

The Woodland Golf Club is out with a circular which says, in part: "We'll probably be out on the course in another month (circular dated, Feb. 12) so we're just reminding you that at Woodland we are doubly blessed with transportation facilities. First, the Woodland station of the Boston and Albany Railroad is only an iron shot from the clubhouse door. Then, busses run from Newton Corner and Wellesley and stop right at our driveway. The Cleveland Circle-Newton Lower Falls and the Lake Street-Auburndale busses bring you within a short walk of the clubhouse."

The moral for all golf clubs is, don't moan over the outlook and take the attitude of what can't be done, but look alive and see what can be. Inform the members of all possible transportation facilities. Urge them to forget the temporary inconveniences. Let them know what measures are being taken to keep the course up under the war handicaps and invite their co-operation toward tiding over a period replete with problems.

It is not borrowing trouble to impress upon golfers the necessity of turning in old balls for reprocessing, for while there may be no dearth of balls to start the season, there may be a real shortage later on unless there is co-operation. New England, as I get it, was behind other sections of the country last season in the "old and decrepits." Behind this may have been the old New England habit of "saving for a rainy day," we were about to say, but in golf it would be for a sunshiny day.

Used 300 Holes

There is little doubt that many a round was played last season with a ball which, in normal times, would have been deemed fit only for the practice bag. Only when the supply runs short can the average golfer appreciate the amount of service he can get out of a ball which may have a cut or two, or not look so good, but which still flies astonishingly true. I knew a player, once, who showed me a ball he had played 300 holes, or sixteen and two-thirds rounds, and the only reason he was giving it a well-earned rest, even then, was that he was afraid of losing it, and be thus deprived of the pleasure of showing it to his friends and pridefully relating of its amazing career.

Let the golfer think twice before he puts too much faith in the new plastic ball, as a substitute to the rubber thread wound, in case the supply of these runs out. The new plastic ball has had some favorable publicity, but not until it proves its merits in the hands of the great rank and file of golfers, rather than a few experts, will it be generally accepted.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

February 27, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2531

By Edgar Holladay, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Black 9 Pieces

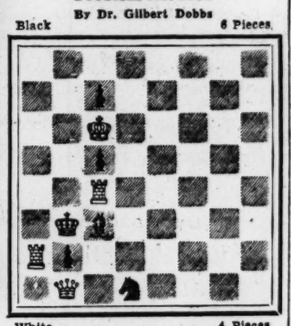
White 9 Pieces
1r2r3/R1pp1Kt2/2k2qQ1/Pp2pB2/1p6/-1Kt1R2B1/8/5K2

White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2532

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
8/2p5/2K5/2p5/2R5/1kb5/Rp6/1Q1kt4

White to play and mate in three
(Third Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1910. From "A Chess Silhouette.")

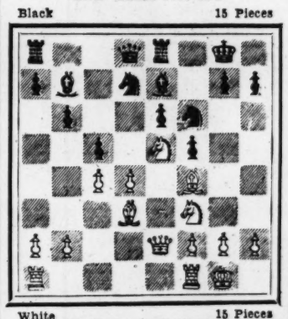
Solutions to Problems

No. 2528. B-K3
No. 2529. 1. K-B4 threatens
2. Q or RxRch
1. ..... B-R3
2. K-Kt4
1. ..... B-K3
2. K-Q4
1. ..... P-Kt4
2. K-Q3
1. ..... P-Q4
2. K-Kt3

End-Game No. 653. White wins: 1 Kt-R5, KtxKt; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 QxKtch, K-Kt; 4 BxP, KxB; 5 Q-Kt4ch, K-R2; 6 R-B3 and wins.

End-Game No. 654

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
White to play and win
(Alekhine-Feldt, Tarnopol, 1916. Alekhine won this in a blindfold game during the last war.)

Correspondence Chess

From time to time readers write asking for opponents for correspondence play. Invariably they are referred to the Correspondence Chess League of America, Walter F. James, secretary, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa. This organization has proved itself over the years, and offers members numerous tournament opportunities and in addition "The Chess Correspondent," an unusually fine periodical.

Lately soldiers have been showing interest in correspondence play. Cadet Morton W. Luebbert, Jr., A. A. F. P. S. (B.-N.) Squadron D-1, Selman Field, Monroe, Louisiana, writes requesting an opponent. He describes himself a "a minor player of shallow experience" and an "avid fan." Anyone interested in playing Cadet Luebbert is requested to write him directly.

Just how much chess is played by members of the armed forces is problematical. The U. S. O. has purchased large numbers of chess sets, and the various dime stores have very inexpensive paper chess sets. This looks as if chess might be a welcome diversion from strenuous training.

"A Chess Silhouette"

Frank Altschul's Overbrook Press has just published another in its series of limited editions devoted to problems and problemists. This work, edited by Richard Cheney, Vincent Eaton, Otto Wurzburg, and Alain White, contains 100 chess problems of the late Gilbert Dobbs.

Otto Wurzburg gives the introduction and since he first knew Dr. Dobbs in 1902 or 1903, he is able to present an unusually well-rounded picture of one of our great composers. Dr. Dobbs, born in Richmond, Ky., began his long career as a Baptist minister at the age of 19. His long composing career he did not begin until he was about 33. During the 39 or 40 years of his interest in problems, he composed some 3,300 problems, which indicated "an astonishing fertility," revealing a "many-sided artist, whose versatility was truly astonishing." He won many tournament prizes and ventured into various fields of composition, two-movers, three-movers, four-movers, fairy chess.

Several examples of Dr. Dobbs' best work appeared in this column, in the series of problems by well-known American composers.

"A Chess Silhouette" does justice, typographically, to its content, and is a worthy successor to "A Century of Two-Movers," "F. Gamage, Artist in Chess Problems," and "A Sketchbook of American Problemists." All are de luxe editions, limited and expensive. Any reader who wishes to indulge may be able to secure copies from the Overbrook Press, Stamford, Conn., or the Chess Review, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, or the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Alekhine Brilliancy

This game, from the Munich Tournament of last September, won for the world champion a brilliancy prize. Junge is one of the younger German masters. Alekhine properly punishes youthful overoptimism and winds up with a combination.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Junge Black	Alekhine White	Junge Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 R-Q	Kt-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Q2	P-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 Kt-B	Q-B2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	18 P-QR4	QR-Q
5 Castles	B-K2	19 Kt-Kt3	Kt(K2)-B
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	20 PxP	RPxP
7 B-Kt3	Castles	21 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt3
8 P-B3	P-Q4(a)	22 Q-K3	KtxKt
9 P-Q3	PxP	23 PxKt	P-B4
10 PxP	B-KKt5	24 P-B6	PxP
11 P-KR3	B-R4	25 Q-R6	P-B4
12 B-Kt5	Kt-K	26 BxPch	QxB
13 BxB	BxKt	27 RxR	Kt-R5(b)
14 QxB	KtxB	28 P-QKt3	Resigns

(a) This is questionable. Alekhine declines the P sacrifice and always keeps the upper hand.
(b) If 27 . . . RxR; 28 Q-Kt5ch, etc.

Keller Rapid-Transit Champion

Fred J. Keller retained his title as Massachusetts Rapid-Transit Champion by defeating Dr. Gerhard Katz in the finals. This is one of the events regularly held on Washington's Birthday at the Boston City Club.

Wyer in Upset

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—A lithe Yale sophomore, James Wyer of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday provided an upset in the national intercollegiate squash championships by defeating T. Decker Orr of Harvard, who hails from Bay Shore, L. I., in the semi-finals of the upper bracket, 15—7, 8—15, 15—12, 15—12.

George Kinnick, young brother of Nile Kinnick, an all-time grid great at Iowa, is ready to enter college, but it won't be Iowa. He doesn't want to travel on his brother's reputation.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Away From Home

For the first time in several weeks, Harvard fans have no home attraction this evening. Although all Crimson varsity teams are active, schedules take them out of Cambridge. However, Earl Brown's basketball team, which the other night upset Pennsylvania in an Eastern League contest, goes to Medford for a date with Tufts.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Harvard hockey varsity meets Yale tonight at New Haven, with the locals favored this time. The Crimson sent a warning to the Eli by tying powerful Dartmouth recently. Harvard is second, Yale third in the Pentagonal League. The Crimson swimmers oppose Princeton at Princeton tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins go back to work tomorrow night. They face Black Hawks at Chicago, then return to the Hub for an important Tuesday date with Detroit. While the B's are playing these two contests, the Red Wings will be playing three, a circumstance which should break the tie which currently exists at the top of the National Hockey League. That Bruin-Wing date Tuesday figures to draw a packed Garden house. The series shows four wins for Detroit, three for Boston, with two ties.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buzz Boll, injured right winger, failed to go West with the Bruins. Herb Cain, according to Manager Art Ross, will replace "The Buzzer" on the first line with Art Jackson and Bill Cowley. Murphy Chamberlain and Bep Guidolin, both of whom missed the game with Hawks last Tuesday night, will face the Chicago outfit tomorrow night. Five games remain on the Boston schedule.

♪ ♪ ♪

Big news in the track world over the week end will be the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden. The "big five" of the winter mile field, Gil Dodds, Frankie Dixon, Earl Mitchell, Don Burnham and Jim Rafferty, get together again. This race is getting to be about as unpredictable as Ted Williams. Cornie Warmerdam is back East for this meet and seems a cinch to break the meet vault mark of 14ft. 4⅝in.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Northeastern virtually clinched the New England Intercollegiate League hockey crown last night by defeating B. U., 6-2. The Huskies have to beat only Norwich to gain the crown. Northeastern, incidentally, meets Tufts tonight in one-half of an Arena double-header. The other half brings together B. U. and Norwich . . . Among those attending the funeral services in Weston yesterday for Mrs. Mabel D. Collins, wife of the Red Sox general manager, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Connie Mack; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barry; Mr. and Mrs. Herb Pennock; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cronin; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Duffy; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Quinn and daughter, Margaret; Frank and Joe Stevens; Tommy Connolly, Bill Stewart and members of the Fenway Park staff.

♪ ♪ ♪

The curtain fell this afternoon on one of the most successful seasons in the history of local schoolboy hockey. It will not be long before the Bruins will be picking up talent from these Greater Boston and Bay State circuits . . . Columbia handed Yale its ninth straight setback in the Eastern Basketball League last night, 55-49. Harvard should have no trouble with the Eli this ye . . . Olympic fans get their first look at Gordie Reid this evening. He is the rugged defenseman from Port Colburne, Ont.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA.—Lovely furn.; lavatory; inspring mattresses; trunk closet; good heat; conto bus and car; reasonable. Ve. 1818.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—Large sunny room, street floor, hot, cold water, available March 6. Tel. Com. 9323.

N. Y. C.—ATTRACTIVE single room, private bath, $40; seen mornings or by appointment. AC. 2-4198, 601 W. 115th. Apt. 72.

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Outside, sunny, clean, water, homelike, unusual, $6.50; transportation, Nettleton.

WANTED, elderly couple to share a home or business women for 2 smaller rooms. Belmont 2404-W (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Trans., perm., for rest or study; eld. people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

PAYING GUESTS

A HOME within a home, temp. or perm.; rest, study; quiet, exclusive; housekeeping privileges. Mrs. D. G. Knox, Aiken, South Carolina.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving. Service With Safety ST. 3111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 13 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office 117 Water Street Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miss Brinkley's Placement Agency
ONE WEST 47TH STREET, N. Y. C.
Secures positions for Governesses, Child Nurses and Household Employees. Careful investigation of references protects employer and employee. If you are seeking a position, call on us where a personal service is extended to each applicant.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

Biller to do billing on regular typewriter
Also assistant bookkeeper
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTO PARTS MAN
MAN not subject to draft with some parts experience; position near Boston. Write stating qualifications and references. H. A. Steeves, 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

MEN WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHNICAL BACKGROUND
A nationally known office equipment manufacturer can offer permanent positions with good salaries to a few selected men, to service machines. Must be American citizens. Men selected will be sent to our school for training at full salary. State age, present occupation, experience, draft classification, and send small photo if available.
Box M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

MATERIEL ALLOCATION HEAD: Exp	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Exp	Arr
CHIEF BUYER: Aircraft exp	Arr
TIME-STUDY MEN: Aircraft pfd	Arr
PLANT ENGR: Exec coll pfd	Arr
CRIB LEADER: Large plant exp	Arr
ENGRS: Mach prod exp	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Exp, several	Arr
METALLURGISTS: Coll educ exp	Arr
CHEMISTS: Latex, drugs, plastics	Arr
PROCESS ENGR: Ind exp	Arr
PHYSICIST: Research exp	Arr
GEN FOREMEN: All kinds	Arr
LUBR SERVICE ENGR: Tech grad	Sal
SALES: Fay-roll exp	Sal plus
SALES: Industrial soaps	D A
SALES: Jewelry or stationery trade	Arr
SALES: Automotive dealers	Sal+
CLERKS: So & No Shore	Arr
CLERKS: Railroad	$32
RATE CLERK: So Shore, exp	$40
ASST MGR: Collection exp	Sal plus
SECRETARY: Newton	Arr
SECRETARY: Train for sales	Arr
I B M TABULATORS: Out of town	Arr
BOYS: Good office positions	Arr

STOCK MAN WANTED
Willing to do fairly heavy work
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

STRONG willing worker as assistant janitor. Large Christian Science Church, Bklyn, N. Y. Tel PResident 3-6040.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLOR ARTIST
Greeting card work—hand coloring; experience not necessary. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHO. & PUB. COMPANY, 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER—NO NURSING
A good home with small compensation
Miss Adams, 203 Lake Ave., Newton Highs, Mass.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR. Good pay. Palace Beauty Salon, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—General houseworker (white); couple, Christian Scientists; assist with child, cooking, light laundry; modern apt., sleep in; references. 424A Larchmont Acres. Tel. Larch. 2-3539-M.

MIDDLEAGED LADY to live in and stay with year old baby; small remuneration. P. O. Box 56, Mamaroneck, New York.

OPPORTUNITY
for stenographers, typists, comptometer operators, errand girls. Permanent positions in long-established Boston insurance office. Telephone Miss Woodcock, Hub. 7880, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for appointment.

WANTED, experienced all-round beauty operator in Boston suburb. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGRICULTURIST—ATHLETIC DIRECTOR
Degrees B. S. and M. A.
20 years' high school experience.
Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED
Full or part time; small office preferred; Boston or vicinity. Call Alg 2647 (Mass.).

CHRISTIAN Scientist, refined, educated, middle aged; companion-housekeeper, infant care, in home of Christian Scientists; state duties, salary. Mrs. Mary F. Harrington, 1969 Park Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

COOK, elderly, capable, with references that say "trustworthy to the highest degree"; Protestant. Address S. B., Wayland, Mass.

DEPENDABLE woman (Christian Scientist) wishes part time as companion or nurse. Write Box T-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER - HOSTESS, hotel or private home, experienced with help and children; unencumbered, dependable, mature; willing to go anywhere; references. Box W-25, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION, EXPERIENCED, EXCELLENT COOK, CAPABLE, ECONOMICAL MANAGER; EDUCATED; REFERENCES. BOX X-8, SUITE 1550, 500 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, drive car, unencumbered; good reference, go anywhere. Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y., 447 Central Ave., Telephone Cedarhurst 2717.

WHO can use the services of experienced teacher, cultural background, Christian Scientist, and these qualifications to offer for teaching in home, school, or community; adults or children; piano; harmony; voice culture, singing and speaking; diction; kindergarten; primary grades; crafts; or would serve as COMPANION; good reader; trained voice; RADIO; receptionist; executive home management; knowledge dietetics; go anywhere. Box E-41 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

EXECUTIVE SEEKS OPPORTUNITY to invest capital and services with established concern anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. Please answer giving full details. Write Box G-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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GREENLEAF GALLERY, 313 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES

SELL YOUR CAR TO HOOVER
Used Car Broker — Will buy for cash or sell on comm.; good prices.
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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WIGS Toupees, Transformations, Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo. 565 Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

PIANOS WANTED

WISHES to store small grand piano, excellent care, or willing to buy or rent if reasonable. Bea. 3018 (Mass.).

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8676

RUGS

UNCLAIMED RUGS FOR SALE ALSO NEW AND RECONDITIONED RUGS at REAL SAVINGS!
ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners" Since 1858
130 Kemble Street, Boston Hix 4100

SAMPLERS

AN INTERESTING SAMPLER
for you individually; designed in colors on chart paper; $5.00 up; complete details furnished on request. Cross Stitch House, 2 South Cedar Place, Boston.

SOLOISTS

APPLICATIONS will be received for the position of soloist from Christian Scientists. Written applications should include background and experience. Please write First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Avenues, Hempstead, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

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About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. Wherever ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Install IRON FIREMAN Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 Fifth Avenue South 7-7117

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Try Our Blueberry Muffins
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave. Phone 7-9180

MARY BEARD'S
400½ N. 20TH STREET
Miss Estelle Patton, Dietitian
LUNCHEON DINNER
11 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LEATHER GOODS FOR SERVICE MEN
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Delicious Home Made Candy
Freshly made each day
★
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
First Floor, Please
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4400, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

NEW CROP SEEDS
Choice stocks of Seeds for your Victory Garden. Also large selections of Flower Seeds and Gladioli Bulbs.
Vestergaard's Seed Store

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
Careful Film Finishing
BOOKS LIBRARY
FOUNTAIN PENS
PHOTOSTATS BLUE PRINTS
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

FORT MYERS

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Canon Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
Also
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men and Women
23 W. Adams St., Roosevelt Hotel Bldg.

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 3 STORES —
There is One Near You

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

First of the Season
FRESH RHUBARB PIE
15¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 38 years in this newspaper

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luches and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
Established 1899
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued from previous page)

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI AND FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

GRANDMA'S Kitchen
CAFETERIA
LUNCHES — DINNERS
Delicious Food—Moderate Prices
108 S. E. FIRST AVE. MIAMI

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Mabel Causer
Howard G. Hodge and Vogue Hats
Hats contoured to your individual style.
233 South Palm Avenue

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
338 Main

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"43 years in St. Petersburg"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- Ready-to-Wear
- Men's Clothing
- Men's Shoe Dept.
- Student Hall
- Ladies' Shoe Salon
- Hat Salon
- Accessory Shop

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea.
West Palm Beach, Florida

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Colonial FLOWER SHOP
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery
Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GONDON'S
HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.
RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1898
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You buy Quality goods at low prices at
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Poêles Ciney inextinguibles (COAL)

INTERLAKEN

(R) RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

When Visiting the Bernese Oberland Switzerland
ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

LAUSANNE

Bonneterie — Mercerie
GLOOR-GILLIERON
24, Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

LUCERNE

J. Hallensleben a.-g.
Pilatusstrasse 9
TEPPICHE—LINOLEUM
ORIENT—TEPPICHE

ZURICH

Drucksachen Geschäftsbücher Formulare
BUCHDRUCKEREI
GROSSBUCHBINDEREI
HARTMANN 1864
O. HARTMANN & CIE
Lessingstr. 13 Tel. 5.27.20
Printing

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4. 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD.
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25289

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
- DEPENDABLE GOODS -
- UTMOST VALUES -
- FRIENDLY SERVICE -

VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2933 32-1837
24-5036 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

PIETERMARITZBURG

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

SPEED'S
DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Ph. 2644—Night Ph. 4428
373, LONGMARKET STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	B	S	E	N	C	E
L	▨	C	L	A	R	A
C	A	▨	A	M	O	S
O	P	S	▨	E	S	T
T	R	I	M	▨	S	E
T	I	T	U	S	▨	R
▨	L	▨	S	▨	A	▨
D	▨	F	I	L	L	Y
I	Q	▨	C	O	D	E
S	U	E	▨	B	E	L
H	I	L	L	▨	N	L
E	L	L	E	N	▨	O
S	P	A	R	R	O	W

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best Gardening Tools, Etc.
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Graytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH.
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
293, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1731, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute. N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9876

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
3 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 203 COLLINS ST., C1
Sundays till 9:30 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969—F. 5541

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3003
OFFICES SUPPLIED TOWEL SERVICE
386 Flinders Lane

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1243

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER • JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 LA. Collins Street MU 3671 LF. 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment. MX 4813
2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. 1
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6183-4-5 3 Lines

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued from previous page)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE 133 Glenferrie Road HOSIERY HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
65 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Laura Reid Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 46-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

PRINTING, Etc.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(PHONE)

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
205 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-658

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms." Christchurch
36-171
22-498

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Miniature 'Hood' Radio Controlled

Lays Smoke Screen And Fires Torpedoes

The first accurate working model of the "HMS Hood," which includes a total of 32 radio-controlled operations, has been constructed by Oliver Read, Chicago editor. The famous British battleship Hood was sunk in May, 1941.

Operations include the laying of a smoke screen created by forced draft by a special centrifugal pump and a mixture of two acid vapors; full control of the rudder which may be stopped in any position; complete control of the four propellers (screws) with two speeds forward or reverse. As a safety precaution, the propellers may be reversed while in the forward motion without bringing the motor to a full stop. This permits instantaneous braking of the ship and adds to its maneuverability.

For realism, all of the main guns (8), are loaded with black powder and especially prepared ammunition, and these may be fired in any sequence, individually, salvo or in broadside. Turrets for the main guns are driven by special motors and may be aimed at any position throughout the horizontal arc of 190 degrees.

Other controls include the turning on and off of ship's lights, the sounding of the ship's siren, and the firing of any of the four torpedoes.

Mr. Read, who is editor of Radio News, stated that while the electrical and radio details employed for control cannot be told at this time, he feels sure that this particular method can be developed for full control of model aircraft, torpedo planes, P. T. boats and tanks.

The model vessel measures seven feet, four and one-half inches. Some forty-seven pounds of radio and electrical equipment are contained within the hull. This includes a complete radio receiver, storage battery and 36 relays, together with other essential apparatus such as: propeller motor, motors for the turning of main turrets, and for full control of the ship's anchors, for operators of the siren, and for driving the air pump.

A total of 1800 working hours went into the construction of the model.

Ensign Verona James, Chicago, inspecting radio-controlled model of HMS Hood, built by Oliver Read, editor of Radio News.

A Verse for Today . . .

I am the LORD your God; walk in my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them.—EZEK. 20:19

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Clothes emphasize our personality the longer they are worn, says a writer. Yes, so many men shine in a pair of blue serge trousers.

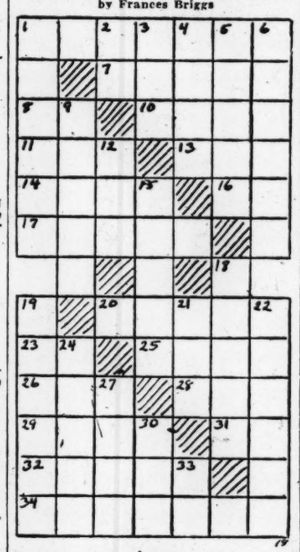
Grit: Something else that is decidedly out-of-date is the old-fashioned cook book which told us something like this: "Take a quart of cream, add a dozen eggs, and a pound of butter."

Ryan in Boston Herald: An upstate woman has for sale a valuable pitcher, believed to be more than 100 years old. Thus far none of the major league ball clubs have made her an offer.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Penurious Pete doesn't mind riding to and from work on the bus. It gives him more time to read the paper—if the man next to him has one.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What "makes the heart grow fonder"?
7—What was first name of Miss Barton, founder of American Red Cross?
8—Symbol for calcium is what?
10—What prophet was author of one of books of Bible?
11—Who was an ancient goddess of the harvest?
13—What suffix is used to form superlative of adjectives?
14—Neat.
16—If you were in Boise, Idaho, in what direction would you travel to reach Twin Falls (abb.)?
17—Who went with Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem?
20—What is a female foal or colt?
23—Intelligence quotient (abbr.).
25—What is a system of military or naval signals?
26—To institute action in law against.
28—What is a thorny tree of India.
29—Old woman who sold baked apples and cranberry pies lived under what?
31—North latitude (abbr.).
32—What is first name of Miss Glasgow, author of "Barren Ground"?
34—What bird is an archer in certain Mother Goose rhyme?

Down
1—Louisa May ——.
2—John C. Calhoun, American statesman and orator, was born where (abbr.)?
3—What is highest note of the gamut?
4—A good what "is rather to be chosen than great riches"?
5—White part of Swiss flag forms what?
6—What church celebration is associated with opera "Faust"?
9—What is first month of year to contain just 30 days?
12—To rest.
15—According to Byron, there's what "in all things, if men had ears"?
18—What historic character is described by Longfellow as "fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion?
19—A china closet holds what?
21—To throw heavily.
22—What is color of Bobby Shaftoe's hair?
24—Who is the dwarf in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop"?
27—Girl's name.
30—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
33—Near (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

The Humaritarian

One day in 1863, during an excursion to Fortress Monroe on the steamer Hartford, President Lincoln's attention was attracted to a narrow door bound with iron.

"What is this?" he inquired of one of the ship's officers.

"Oh, that," replied the officer, "is a sweat-box. It is used to subdue insubordinate seamen. A man in there is subjected to steam heat, and there is very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms very quickly."

"I want to see how it works," said Mr. Lincoln.

He took off his hat and entered the enclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

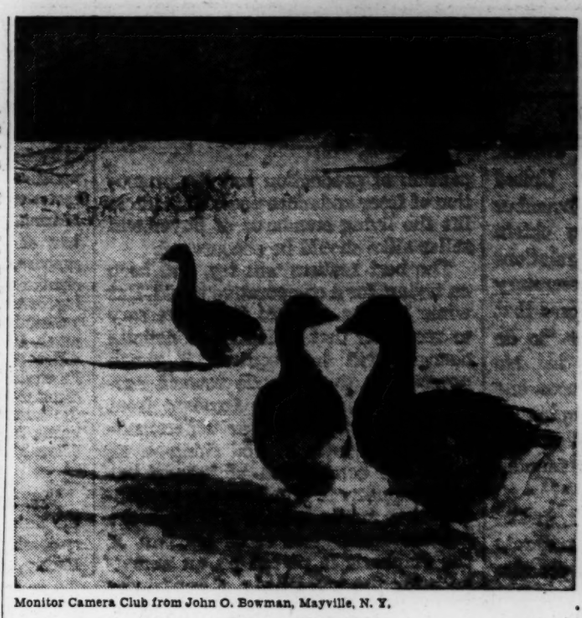
Mr. Lincoln had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. He had experienced enough of what was regarded as a necessary punishment for American seamen. During his brief exposure to the hot and humid air he had been rendered almost unconscious.

Turning to Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, the President ordered that no such enclosure as a sweat-box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

When the news arrived in Europe that the sweat-box had been abolished in America as inhuman, many Old World countries likewise discontinued its use, and soon it had been abolished from all the ships in the world.

Honor Boxes

In consequence of the shortage of both man and woman power on various bus routes in Lancashire, England, some areas have instituted "Honor Boxes" on the buses. So, if a passenger has come to the end of his journey before the conductor has reached him, he is able to drop the amount of his fare in the box as he gets out of the bus. This method has proved such a successful way of collecting fares that the same system is spreading to the neighboring cities.



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Goose Family

The snow-covered meadow forms a light background for this photographic effort.

Daily Anecdote

It Sounded Like It

General Moreau, who forsook Napoleon's colors, once visited Boston, where he was much feted and quite a social lion.

On one occasion he condescended to attend commencement exercises at Cambridge. During the exercises, the glee club sang a popular ode, the burden of which was, "Tomorrow, tomorrow, tomorrow."

With but scanty knowledge of our language, the Frenchman fancied that the singers were complimenting him. So, every time the refrain was repeated (which he interpreted as "To Moreau, to Moreau, to Moreau") he rose and bowed in graceful acknowledgement.

It was not until later that the general discovered his mistake.

In Lighter Vein

A True Story

Teddy had just started kindergarten. The other day he came home and said, "We had an air-raid chisel today."

After some questioning, his mother said, "Oh, you mean an air-raid drill."

He answered, "Yes, I knew it was one of the tools Daddy uses."

Somewhat Similar

"Did you ever make your living writing poetry?"

"No, but I had a similar experience. I got lost in the woods and didn't eat for a week."

Important Peanut

Three hundred commercial products are now made from peanuts, varying from fire-fighting foams to synthetic wool resembling the finest Scotch woolens.

John and Jennifer

One morning in early December, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs kissed their two children good-bye at their home in Kunming, China, and told them to be good while they were away on a shopping trip to Hong Kong. Although both John, 5, and Jennifer, 8, were born in China, they are American children.

While Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs were in Hong Kong, the Japanese attacked. Mr. Dobbs was killed and his wife was captured. Later she was exchanged for Japanese prisoners, and reached the United States last August.

Meanwhile, deep in the interior, John and Jennifer awaited their parents' return. They were given shelter by family friends and sent to Chinese schools.

Then, finally, one day, Captain Harold A. Sweet of Pan-American Airways came to take John and Jennifer to America. They were flown through China, India, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. En route, military men gave their seats and their beds to the children. At every stop the young travelers were showered with candies, chewing gum, and souvenirs.

"If the American soldiers we saw on the way home, had any lingering doubts about what they were fighting for, they don't now," says Captain Sweet. "Everywhere we stopped the soldiers asked each other 'Doesn't it seem good to see an American kid?'"

Late in January, 1943, Captain Sweet turned the children over to their mother, Mrs. Alice Dobbs, at Wayne, Pa. Their journey had taken them half-way round the world.

NEWS ITEM— CONGRESSMAN DISCOVERS WOODEN GUNS MANNED BY DUMMY SOLDIERS GUARD WASHINGTON LAWMAKERS.

CERTAINLY ITS A DUMMY, CONGRESSMAN — WE PUT IT THERE TO SCARE ENEMY PLANES AWAY
I GOT A DUMMY TOO, BUT I'M NOT SURE WHETHER IT SCARES CUSTOMERS AWAY OR VICE VERSA
SALE
$16.75
CLOTHING
THIS IS ONE OF OUR NEW GOVERNMENT BUREAUS
WHICH ARE THE DUMMIES?
SO THE WAR DEPT'S COPYING US FARMERS NOW.
AA GUNS MADE OF WOOD AND MANNED BY DUMMY SOLDIERS
ELMER CHINSTUBBLE
I.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Standing Room Only*

By Le Pelley

TWO, PLEASE...
I DON'T LIKE TO GO TO THE MOVIES BECAUSE I GET TIRED STANDING UP...
YOU WON'T HAVE TO STAND — WE'LL FIND A SEAT...
BUT I MEAN...
GRRR
Hmmm — ANY SEATS IN THERE, ??
DOWN IN FRONT!
G'WAY-
I STILL SAY I GET TIRED STANDING UP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Little Patrol Activity*

By Rodgers

"Hey! What's going on, a war?" T.W. asked me today-
"Well, according to the Boss it's 'just a little patrol activity', whatever that means," I told him —
"Huh - I don't know about the 'patrol' business," T.W wagged-
"But that 'just a little activity' part sounds rather farfetched to me!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time to Retire*

By The Hagers

"The Terns, I hear, great plans have made To decorate us for our aid.

They think we're heroes, Bill. We know The role we played was small. Let's go."

"Shipmate, we'll leave while it is dark. Your statue they'll put in the park."

"Could be," I quacked. "And every grill Will serve 'red snapper, à la Bill.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Putting in the Concrete

When the Canadian and United States Governments last November agreed to work together to obtain better world-wide economic relations they meant business. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles discloses that they then pledged themselves "to do something concrete," and in his speech at Toronto he announces one very definite step—the beginning of consultations among the United Nations to shape the economic foundations of the peace.

This is big and welcome news. As Mr. Welles says, efforts to render concrete the Atlantic Charter's general promise of freedom from want are overdue. Unless the economic pattern of the post-war world is outlined somewhat by agreement before peace comes, ugly, war-engendering economic conflicts are likely to break out among the peacemakers. It is true that "there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of the common war effort, and to the detriment of efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude."

Skeptics, remembering the fate of various international economic conferences, particularly that most unhappy one in London in 1933, may question whether discussions now among the United Nations can achieve "something concrete." Probably no one sees more clearly than Mr. Welles that tremendous obstacles confront any effort to shape an economic peace. But his list of the problems Canada and the United States must tackle also catalogues opportunities.

At least the effort to thrash out differences and deal co-operatively with common problems such as jobs for returning soldiers, the rehabilitation of devastated lands and peoples, the expansion of production and the promotion of freer and more peaceful trade to lift the living standards of buyer and seller alike should be encouraged.

The best realism will try, and keep on trying, for a co-operative world. But while looking forward it is necessary to recognize that at least two definite changes will be required if much progress is to be made toward economic peace, let alone freedom from want. One is such a clear understanding that trade is a good thing—even when the competition of "cheap imports" appears to injure certain producers—that public opinion will back the gradual removal of tariff barriers. If the emphasis is placed on an abundance for the great body of consumers rather than high prices for a few producers, this change may prove politically feasible.

The second requisite is security. A town cannot enjoy decent trade conditions if gangs of robbers march in its streets. No more can the world community develop the fabric of peaceful trade unless nations can be assured that an effective police force will curb aggressors. So far the war has given impetus to the desire to become economically self-sufficient. Most of these efforts are economically wasteful, but nations will pursue them unless the present United Nations "vigilante" becomes a permanent guarantor of law and order.

Hard lessons have brought a wise recognition of this need and official pronouncements such as the speech of Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security in the British Government, on February 24 indicate that the United Nations are moving toward "something concrete" in this field also. It would be folly to predict easy victory in the battle for the peace, but the "starry-eyed" ones are those who are satisfied to drift instead of encouraging the thinking and discussion Mr. Morrison and Mr. Welles are promoting.

Handy!

The little gadgets that are getting hard to get—they were handy, weren't they? Something for the kitchen, or the cellar workshop, or the home garage. What becomes of these little familiar things when they vanish? They just make room for other gadgets, other little handy gadgets.

That can of chemical that would do the work of ten men, that new spray gun, that magic fix-all, if you're missing them now, look for them in the news of battle—between the lines, of course, for you don't see them among the awards for heroism. In different form they are there, though.

Take the one that inflates a rubber life-raft for the pilot who has bailed out over the ocean; it's just a small container of gas—you could put it on a kitchen shelf, and it hardly would be noticed. Or take the can of something or other that men adrift in the ocean can pour onto the waters, that spreads and makes a great patch of yellow that can be seen by rescuers far above.

Just gadgets—the housewife has long been familiar with similar aids. Yes, just gadgets—but handy!

How to Get More "Gas"

Loud cheers may have been heard from the Michigan motoring public when that State's Highway Commissioner announced that he would eliminate one-fourth of the traffic lights on the public roads, and thereby save what he estimates will be a full month's gasoline ration for stop-and-go drivers.

Elimination of many lights made unnecessary by traffic reduction, or the substitution of such substitute safeguards as "blinker" warnings, is being undertaken in scores of American cities: but motorists needn't be disturbed if local officials seem slow to look out for their interests. After all, there's a much bigger job to be done—and the doing of the job will automatically solve motorists' problems.

Take the question of gasoline alone: If Americans at home buckle down to their wartime jobs of turning out materials, save on food and consumers' goods, go without where necessary, buy bonds and stamps, and do everything in their power to help the lads in Africa, the answer will be simple. Ridding Africa of the enemy will enable the British to ship oil and gasoline from Palestine and Syria to the armies facing Hitler. This comes by pipeline from Iraq to the Mediterranean. When the African coast is freed, this oil can replace that now carried across the Atlantic by tankers which would ordinarily be supplying American domestic needs.

Simple, isn't it?

Army Farming?

The Army's recall of its order sending troops to help pick the Arizona cotton crop suggests that use of troops for agricultural harvest may not be the simple matter many have supposed. In this instance there is disagreement as to the exact proportions of the Arizona emergency.

It seems the Department of Agriculture and the War Manpower Commission are not satisfied the cotton can't be picked by other available labor. Certainly, the area is near enough to the Mexican border to suggest that if imported labor is to be used, Arizona is a good place to begin.

One of the first questions to decide, then, is: Who is to say when and where troops shall be used? The second question—and one which troubles many farmers—is: How definite can any assurance be that troops will be available in any given spot at the strategic harvesting moment? Presence of troops depends upon military developments; hence it is impossible to give farmers the sort of promise they want before planting augmented acres.

The constitutionality of using troops to harvest private crops is a question that might arise, but probably will not under the present circumstances of war.

At best, the use of soldiers would help only in those crop areas where the need for extra manpower is largely seasonal. The use of soldiers would not help very much in the places where farm-labor shortages are especially acute, notably in the farms of the milk-sheds adjacent to the Nation's industrial centers.

Only the return from army and factory of hands skilled in this type of work can serve to increase this important production.

Nazis Beware!

No wonder General Montgomery of the British Eighth Army is so well versed in methods of destroying evil. His grandfather was James Montgomery, the poet and journalist, whose hymns are in every Protestant hymnbook. Remember these first lines: "God made all His creatures free," "The Christian warrior, see him stand," "Prayer is the heart's sincere desire," "God comes with succor speedy," etc. His father was a Bishop, too.

Just a hint to the stalwart gentlemen who heave the galvanized receptacle containing our weekly waste up onto the motor vehicle that collects it thrice weekly: Be gentle, brethren. In the present metal stringency, it's hard, if not impossible, to replace said receptacle.

The Bookshelf

Hawaii—Before and After

A new novel which treats of the lovely land of Hawaii just before and just after the experience of Pearl Harbor—well, no sane reviewer could doubt that it will have a hearing. People have always wished to be told of an island where, so they like to suppose, it is always radiant summer, where sights and smells and tastes are alike alluring, where all the dusky faces widen into welcoming smiles and nobody works overmuch. But to read of all this and then in addition to have an account of Honolulu and its environs at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster—this will prove irresistible. One has the complete enticement in Margaret Mackprang Mackay's novel, FOR ALL MEN BORN (New York: John Day. $2.50).

* * *

Mrs. Mackay is clearly the novelist for the task. She wrote her latest book on the spot; she was there at the time of Pearl Harbor, having left her beloved China in the summer of 1941 and, in Honolulu under the threat of evacuation, she began and finished her work. It was nothing to Mrs. Mackay, presumably; for she has written her other novels under similar situations of peril and distress, in Tientsin and in Peking. Before her opened all the exquisite tropical vistas, and on all lips there must have been graphic accounts of such events as the novelist had not herself witnessed.

The story, it must be confessed, is not imbued with great distinction; it is conventional in concept and perhaps somewhat commonplace in treatment, though Mrs. Mackay has a facile touch with the setting of her scene. She observes her people keenly; she has a sense of literary accents and values which offsets in part the obtuseness of the plot. Katharine Lothrop, her heroine, is an American girl born and bred in China; and Katharine, en route to her native land, stops off in Honolulu to spend a day with the Anbrose family, old friends of her father. As it happens, Katharine stays not one day but indefinitely—first, merely as an interested and delighted visitor, then as the fiancée of the spectacular young son of the Anbrose family, Peter, and then—at long last—as Peter's wife who devoutly hopes she will not be evacuated to the mainland.

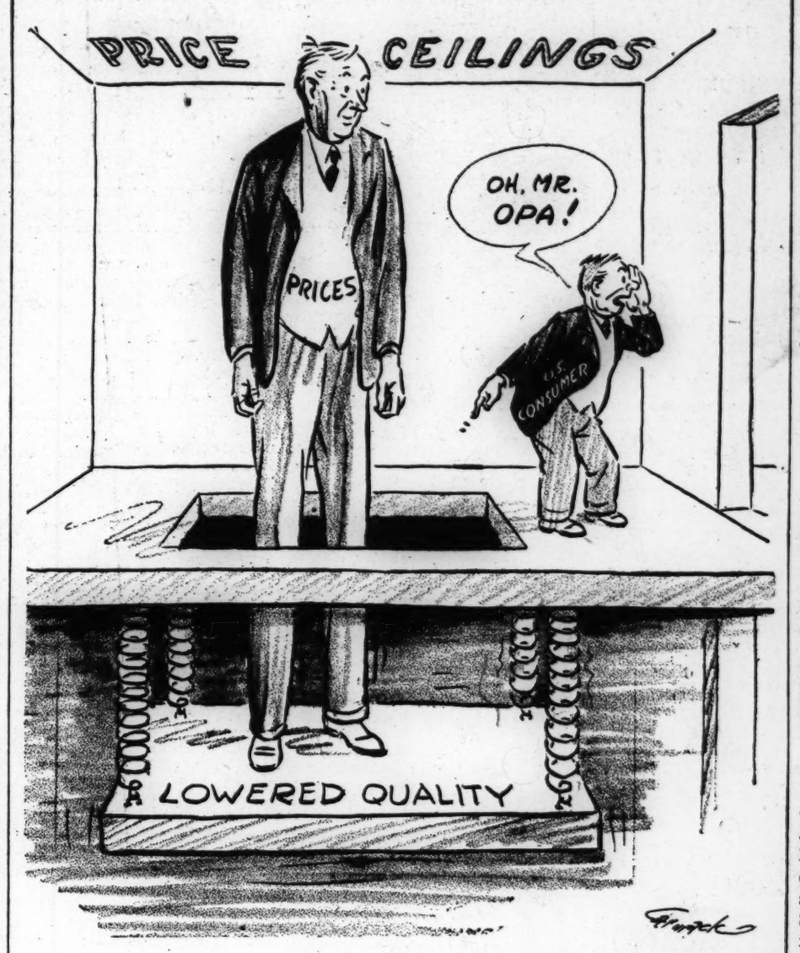
* * *

One reads at the beginning of the luxurious life of an old established family, on the Anbrose country estate—a large group, all accustomed to leisure, to beauty, to pleasure; though the head of the family, old Mrs. Anbrose senior, whose name carries weight in the Islands, has taken into her circle an Austrian professor who fled his native land and a little, pitiful, lonely English child who is there under similar circumstances. There is, also, a Japanese gardener whose presence comes to matter enormously in the working out of the plot. On what should have been the wedding day of Katharine and Peter—that very morning amidst the blue skies, the sunshine and the surfeit of bright flowers—there happened the attack on Pearl Harbor, Peter disappeared, in uniform; there was no wedding that day or for many days to come.

It is all graphically painted, with intelligence and with pity. The most interesting part of the novel shows the effect of Pearl Harbor upon the lives, upon the characters, of the people in the book. Mrs. Mackay has thus quickened the understanding of her readers and intensified their determination that such disasters shall not be permitted to happen in a world bent for democracy.

M. W.

More Stable Floors Are Needed, Too



The Unconquerables

Allied Women in War

LONDON

Among recent arrivals in Britain are Mrs. Elizabeth Kisiel and her two daughters, Janina and Wanda. They have traveled through Russia, Persia, the Middle East and round Africa—to join the Polish A. T. S.

Before the war Mrs. Kisiel owned a cafe in the Polish town of Vilna. Her daughters attended a local school. Now all three are serving in the same Polish A. T. S. unit, training to be radio operators and looking forward to the day when the cafe in Vilna will be open again—with a special welcome for British and American visitors.

* * *

Fighting Frenchmen who cannot speak English but want to send letters to English friends are fortunate in having Michele, a 19-year-old dancer at a London Club, to write for them.

"It helps to ease their loneliness a little, and it's my contribution to international goodwill," Michele maintains.

This Frenchwoman braved the English Channel in a petrol-less motor boat soon after the German invasion. Her mother, with whom she escaped, opened a club in London for men serving with the Fighting French.

Last year the club was damaged in an air raid and had to close its doors, but the damage was eventually repaired and Michele, between shows, still translates letters for the Poilus.

* * *

A thousand Czech women are undergoing military training in the U. S. S. R. preparatory to manning anti-aircraft guns and searchlight stations. They wear battle dress and steel helmets, and have the same pay as Czech soldiers.

Most of these women have escaped from occupied Czechoslovakia to evade forced labor in German plants and factories, preferring the lot of a refugee to service in the German war machine.

Many of them reached Russia after months of wandering; others arrived with Czech soldiers retreating from Poland. Among them are women who fled from Volyn in Poland, the home of many families of Czech descent.

North . . South . . East . . West

Unused Manpower Sources

By Frank L. Perrin

We have all given some thought to the matter, and have been lulled into desired complacency by the assurance that in due time something definite and practical would be done about it. But the fact must be faced that despite all that is being said about the disturbing lack of adequate manpower to meet the national need, hundreds of thousands of inmates of American prisons, Federal and State, and prisoners in jails and houses of correction, both men and women, remain virtually idle, and this while they would cheerfully undertake needed and useful service in factories, shops, mines, forests, and on farms.

Those sympathetic with the view of labor union leaders, who have opposed any effort to employ prison labor in competitive industries, should at least be ready to agree that all along the industrial front there are openings for non-union workers. The position enjoyed by the union officials, who take increasingly high tolls in the form of dues paid and initiation fees, is not an irrevocable privilege bestowed by the people of a democracy.

* * *

Possibly there were more than a few times, in the dark years of unemployment, when the wholesale use of such labor would have been uneconomic and unwise. But the upsurge in production, the arming of millions of men, the demand for increased production everywhere, especially in factories, mines, shipyards and on farms, has altered the entire picture. The man behind the grim walls should have a place in the sun where he can pay, as he will be glad to pay, his debt to the people and to himself.

It is probable that persuasive and perhaps convincing arguments can be offered to controvert and discourage any appeal in behalf of either the prisoners or the public. But these cannot be conclusive. The need is great and the opportunity is present. The practicability of the plan has been established by experience in past years. Until it became too generally a misdemeanor for any worker to earn a living without paying dues to some spokesman for labor, much of the farm machinery, plows, harvesters, threshers, and other implements, came from factories and shops partially manned by inmates of the larger penal institutions. Yes, there were abuses under the so-called convict-contract system. There remains with this advocate of a reform now needed the memory of a definitely unpleasant visit from a deputy warden in charge of a crew of prisoners in whose behalf the writer denounced flagrant and unpardonable abuses. But that is another story. The gun didn't go off.

* * *

Speaking of Texas, as it were, and also of the entire Southern tier of States, the season is near when the demand for farm labor will be at its height. Why call soldiers in the process of intensive training to do the work that men and women in prisons and jails could do quite as acceptably, and which they would do gladly?

There persists, justly or unjustly, the argument that in high official circles the desire is that the rank and file of organized labor take no serious offense because of imposed governmental interference. The releasing to industry of thousands of prison inmates probably would be regarded by labor leaders, if not by the members of unions, as constituting an unfriendly act. Who shall decide in an emergency? We are told that all must enlist, in some capacity, in the war effort. Whose individual, personal, or even collective right of exemption is sacred?

The problem, if a solution is sought, is not a simple one. Neither is it particularly abstruse. An executive order, justified under existing authority in time of war, would impress into necessary civilian service an army of willing and measurably capable workers. Their status after the war? That, as they individually will realize in advance, would depend upon their conduct in aiding the war effort. Rewards should be promised, and should be forthcoming when earned.

Sanely and even sympathetically regarded, the problem is one which at the moment overshadows and transcends the petty jurisdictional disputes of political unionism.

Letters to the Monitor

Help for China

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

China needs immediate help! All our talk of a future world peace and grand brotherhood is hollow and brassy if we can't recognize our present responsibilities to friends and allies and act accordingly. China has proven herself to be a true friend and worthy ally, and we should express more genuine consideration and practical assistance in this critical, desperate hour of need.

Atlanta, Idaho — FRANCES S. BEATTY

The Wide Horizon

France in North Africa

By Norton Webb

General de Gaulle's demand for restoration of laws of the French Republic in North Africa raises the issue as to how much democracy prevailed there before June, 1940.

Algeria with over seven million Moslem Arabs has long been held by the French as an integral part of metropolitan France, even though until the war it never really enjoyed full republican freedoms. For its regime was a mixture of a French department and a colony. While basic freedoms existed theoretically, their application was limited.

French officialdom in Algiers, the capital, was usually predominantly authoritarian rather than republican and governed accordingly. But though resisting democracy, French conservatives were often forced to yield to public pressure and adapt French institutions to native ways.

Thus during the Third Republic, Algerian natives, who generally speak French, were granted certain political rights and representation in all Algerian deliberative assemblies. And Algeria, of course, was until the war represented in the French Parliament by three deputies for each of its three departments and by senators. Having been under French influence since 1830, this State is much more civilized than Morocco and perhaps even Tunisia. However, Algeria's Arabs still maintain a mental wall between themselves and non-co-religionists. And to become French citizens they must give up some of their Moslem practices.

* * *

In the French Protectorate of Tunisia dating from 1881, now the vivid scene of Allied anti-Axis war operations, the French Resident General was under direct orders of the French Foreign Ministry in Paris. He sat beside the native Bey (governor), now Sidi Mohammed el Tahar, with countersigning powers. Tunisia's prewar government was a mixture of French colonial and native rule with French civil controllers, as in Morocco, keeping close watch and reporting on all native administration and activities.

Tunisian natives, like North Africa's other Moslems, have frequently asked for more democratic government. But the Protectorate's French officialdom generally leaning to the French Right, was lukewarm to these or to fostering any sort of democracy among Tunisia's over two and a half million pastoral minded Arabs and Bedouins.

Since the war, French rule in Tunisia has been increased; and the first of this year General Jurion was appointed Governor General, indicating the French may be changing Tunisia's status to one more like Algeria, with the Bey's rule reduced to nil.

Advent of the French Protectorate over Morocco in 1912 brought to its six million wild and tribally warring Berbers and Arabs, who abhor Western ways, certain modernization and improvements. French power and influence has considerably modified native government from its original purely Moslem form. The scope of the Sultan of Morocco's power as sole legislator and judge of his people has naturally receded, though he today remains, for religious reasons, head and tutor of the Sharifian house and rules in absolutist Moslem style with his viziers. Moroccans are even today primitive, speaking only Arab and Berber dialects and know little or nothing of democracy.

* * *

Even under the Third Republic the French Protectorate system was authoritarian in flavor. Since the war, General Noguès, the Resident General, has assumed special powers which no doubt means native rule has been considerably further quashed in favor of French military and pro-consul type of administration.

When Vichy moved into North Africa, most democratic freedoms and privileges in France's regimes there went overboard and, as General de Gaulle implied, have not yet been re-established. That Frenchmen now on the spot there are trying to increase their hold on French North Africa and tighten co-ordination between Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco by imposition from the top is borne out by three facts:

First, creation of a High Commissariat for the whole of French Africa, aided by a War Council, as guardian of French sovereignty, with seat in Algiers. Second, Darlan's delegation of legislative and statutory decreeing powers to Morocco's French Resident General Noguès, by which sweeping administrative and other changes can undoubtedly be made. Third, placing Tunisia under a Governor Generalship system superseding the former Resident Generalship and thus linking this ancient land more closely to metropolitan France.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

He . . . All Their Feats of War Defeats

O, how comely it is, and how reviving
To the spirits of just men long oppressed,
When God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, the oppressor,
The brute and boisterous force of violent men,
Hardy and industrious to support
Tyrannic power, but raging to pursue
The righteous, and all such as honor truth,
He all their ammunition
And feats of war defeats,
With plain heroic magnitude of mind
And celestial vigor armed;
Their armories and magazines contemns,
Renders them useless, while
With winged expedition
Swift as the lightning glance he executes
His errand on the wicked, who, surprised,
Lose their defense, distracted and amazed.

—From "Samson Agonistes," by JOHN MILTON

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